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Southeast Asia Report

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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BURMA

VOPB CARRIES COMBAT NEWS FROM SHAN STATE AREAS

BK100826 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT
8 Aug 86

[Text] On 8, 11, and 16 June 1986 People's Army units attacked the mercenary 1st Shan Rifles Regiment and the 101st and 105th Light Infantry Regiments at (Mong Ko), (Namhpangan), and Ho-kai region's Loi-Tawng on Kehsi-Mong Kung Road. According to incomplete reports, 10 enemy soldiers were killed and 8 wounded during these battles and 1 G-4 rifle, 1 mortar with folding stock, 13 hand grenades, 11 mortar shells, 6 40-mm shells, 1,280 assorted rounds of ammunition, 2 submachine gun barrels, and other military equipment were seized.

On 10 June a small People's Army unit clashed with the mercenary 101st Light Infantry Regiment at (Nami) village in Mong Kung. Six enemy soldiers were killed and 15 wounded during the clash.

On 17 June an enemy military vehicle was attacked and destroyed on (Lawkwi-Hkalukaw) Road. According to incomplete reports, 9 enemy soldiers were killed and 4 wounded during the attack, and 1 -2 rifle, 2 G-3 rifles, and over 300 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy during the clash.

On 19 July a small People's Army unit mined (Long Kwe) Bridge in (Pang Kha) zone, killing three enemy soldiers and wounding five others from the mercenary 101st Light Infantry Regiment.

/8309

CSO: 4211/77

BRIEFS

'COMBAT NEWS' FOR MAY-JUNE--Comprehensive account of battle report for 1 month from Mong Kung, Kehsi-Mansam, and (Man Hsan) region: Between mid-May and mid-June, People's Army units clashed 12 times with the enemy mercenary troops in Mong Kung, Kehsi-Mansam, and (Man Hsan) regions. According to incomplete reports, 56 enemy soldiers were killed and 42 others were wounded. Thus a total of 98 enemy soldiers were put out of action in this period. Captured from the enemy were 16 assorted weapons, 2,381 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 79 artillery shells. One military vehicle was also destroyed. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 5 Aug 86] /8309

CS0: 4211/77

SOVIET GUN RUNNING TO IRIAN JAYA REBELS FEARED

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Angwi Hriehwazi]

[Text] **PRIMARY** Industry Minister Sir Iambakey Okuk has warned of communist penetration into Irian Jaya.

This was now more likely with a Soviet presence in the Pacific, he said.

Arms from the Soviet Union and Cuba could easily come off Soviet fishing boats in Kiribati and Vanuatu and be sent to the West Papua Freedom (OPM) movement in Irian Jaya, he said.

Given this situation, PNG could earn "millions of kina" by inviting in the Americans to fish in PNG waters to help stifle the Soviet threat.

PNG could set up big landing facilities for the American purse seiners — the world's most sophisticated fishing vessels, continued Sir Iambakey.

Americans had shown interest in coming to PNG because of the increased Soviet Pacific presence.

"The Americans want to bring in their boats, money and everything," he said.

Sir Iambakey wanted PNG's maritime provinces to enter into partnerships with American companies.

Sir Iambakey went on to say he was anti-communist and concerned at recent fishing agreements made in the Pacific with Moscow.

He would be travelling to Luxembourg to brief the next Anti-communist League meeting on the situation.

/12828

CSO: 4200/1294

OPM TO STEP UP FIGHT FOR IRIAN JAYAN INDEPENDENCE

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 31 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Angwi Hriehwazi]

[Text]

THE OPM says it is now better organised and ready to step up its fight for Irian Jaya independence.

The organisation said in Vanimo yesterday it was no longer a name fighting a "lost cause".

"We are a military government with Mr Charles Lawrence Doga as our military chief," said the Free Papua Movement statement.

It is understood the reform is the result of a seven-week meeting in Irian Jaya of rebel leaders.

A source yesterday said there had been a restructure of the outlawed group at the headquarters, called Ma/kas Victoria.

The statement said an agreement would be signed in Tanamera by rebel unit leaders next month.

Under the new structure, Mr Doga is the military chief with Martin Prawa as his deputy.

District commanders have also been appointed. Prawa will command rebels in Biak, and there is also Mosek Merani (Seruwi), Timo Kambu

(Soron) and Mathias Wendra (Tanamera).

The OPM has also renamed the border region Hollandia, which will be under Yang Sevi's command.

Rebels in the Jayapura district have been put under experienced rebel Flsor Yarisetouw.

Yarisetouw is believed to be in hiding in the Mambaramo district, about 60km south-west of Jayapura town.

Penetration

The statement added that the agreement would be a pledge for "military actions only" against Indonesians.

Primary Industry Minister Sir Iambakey Okuk this week warned of communist penetration into Irian Jaya through the OPM.

He expressed fears of gun-running by Soviet Union and Cuba using Soviet fishing boats in Kiribati and Vanuatu.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RECEIVES MONGOLIAN MP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Jul 86 p A6

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Jul (ANTARA)--Indonesian Deputy House Speaker in charge of political affairs M. Kharis Suhud accompanied by Deputy House Secretary General Gondosutojo received a courtesy call of a Mongolian Parliamentary member, L. Zantav, at Parliament Building here Monday.

The visit of the Mongolian parliamentarian is aimed at fostering relations between the Mongolian Parliament and Southeast Asian nation's Parliamentary members of OANA and increasing cooperation in the field of television and radio broadcasting service.

L. Zantav, besides a member of Parliament, is also chairman of the state commission on radio and television affairs concurrently chairman of interparliamentary commission in his country.

Zantav carried a Mongolian Parliament's message calling on Parliaments of Asian and Pacific nations to step up the anti-war-and-nuclear movement through the mass media in order to maintain peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

The main objective of his visit here is to call on Indonesia to strengthen the anti-war movement together with Mongolia and other peace-loving countries. He said that he is interested in ASEAN's statement that demands the Southeast Asian region to be a peaceful, neutral and nuclear-free area.

Kharis Suhud explained his guest that a peaceful and stable condition is a must for Indonesia which is now implementing her development program.

"It is impossible to develop a nation without peace and stability," he said adding that development is the most important thing for Indonesia in order to increase the standard of living of the people and improve the economic condition.

Following his meeting with Kharis Suhud, L. Zantav held talks with Deputy Chairmen of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Board (BKSAP) Hotma Harahap and Widya Pranata.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1297

MUHAMMADIYAH CALLS FAILURE OF HASSAN-PERES TALKS 'BLESSING'

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Jul 86 pp A3, A4

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Jul (ANTARA)--Deputy Chairman of the Central Executive Board of Muhammadiyah Lukman Harun has regarded the failure talks between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres as a blessing and a lesson to the whole Arab world and Islamic world at large.

Speaking to the press here Friday, Lukman Harun said the failure could enable the Arab countries to build up a joint Arabic and Islamic power with a new effective strategy and tactics to get rid the Palestine included the Al Aqsha Mosque in Yerussalem of the Israeli Zionist.

The talks between King Hassan and Shimon Peres in Ifrane, Morocco early this week had failed to reach a forwarding step in the settlement of Middle East conflict.

Lukman Harun who also the chairman of Islamic Solidarity Committee said the talks was a diplomatic and political gain of Israel.

He said there were three principle matters that should be considered in every talk with Israel, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Palestine's region it grabbed in the 1956 war, the recognition of the Palestine People's Liberation Organization (PLO) and the recognition of the founding of Palestine state.

Lukman said the Arab countries at present were experiencing great dilemma in facing the Israel. The Arab countries, according to Lukman, has no capability in facing the Israel in military, economy and political field, "as they are busying in quarrelling with each other."

In the meantime the PLO which was the sole representative of the Palestine people was in bad shape as it was ruined not only by Israel but also by its own relations from the Arab circles, Lukman said.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1297

CHINESE COMPANIES INTERESTED IN PACKAGING MATERIALS**Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 23 Jul 86 p 7****[Text]**

Chinese packaging companies have stated their interest in establishing co-operation with their Indonesian counterparts in the packaging business. They intend to import kraft liner, medium liner and several kinds of kraft paper as well as several basic materials for the packing of OPP film and PVC rigid from Indonesia.

Besides basic materials for the packaging industry, processed food is also demanded by Chinese importers. Several Department Stores in Beijing and Guang Zhou have stated their willingness to buy "Mariza" cake from Indonesia. "Mariza" cake has so far been exported to Singapore, Hongkong, Brunei Darassalam and the U.S.

The intention of the Chinese side of buying basic materials for the packaging industry and food products constitutes the result of contacts made by delegation of the Indonesian Packaging Federation (FPI) with the China National Packaging Import and Export Corporation, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

The FPI delegation visited Beijing last month to attend the 13th meeting of the Asian Packaging Federation which took place in the capital of China from June 2 to 4 and to participate in the Asian packaging competition for the Asian Star Award 1986.

EAST TIMOR NEWSPAPER LICENSE REVOKED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Jul 86 p A6

[Text] Jakarta, 22 Jul (ANTARA)--The Ministry of Information has since June 2, 1986 revoked the publishing license already issued for the publication of the "Dill Pos" newspaper which is based in Dill, East Timor.

The Directorate for Public Relation Affairs of the Information Ministry announced here Monday that the revocation had been decided based on the Decree of the Information Minister No. 04/SK/Ditjan PPG/K/86 signed by Director General for Press & Graphic Art Soekarno SH.

The "Dill Pos" newspaper has so far been published by "Yayasan Penerbit Pembangunan Timor Timur (East Timor Development Publication Foundation) using the Publishing License No. 01509/SK/Ditjen PPG/1981.

The paper was printed by the Sumber Bahagia firm in Jakarta and the address of the editor was Jl. H. Ismail 32 Bukit Duri Tanjakan, Jakarta Selatan, whereas the registered address of the Dill Pos in the archive of the Information Ministry was Jl. Martires Da Patria PO Box 172 Dill, and based on the archive the paper was printed by PT. Grip at Jl. Kawung No. 2, Surabaya.

Governor of East Timor Mario Viegas Caras Calao with his letter No. 007 dated January 25/1985 has stated he is against the publication of the Dill Pos in Jakarta and disapproves the circulation of the paper in East Timor.

According to the spokesman of the Information Ministry, Yayasan Penerbit Pembangunan Timor Timur has not submitted an application for the issuance of the Press Publication Business License (SIUPP). Thus, in accordance with the existing regulation, the publishing license of the Dill Pos must be revoked, the spokesman has said.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1297

ELECTRICITY RATES FOR INDUSTRIES REDUCED**Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 30 Jul 86 p 6****[Text]**

The government has decided to reduce the electricity tariff for industries by an average of 6% per Kwh as of August this year. Director General for Electricity & Renewable Energy Prof. Dr. Artono Arismunandar and President Director of state electricity company PLN Ir. Sardjono announced the tariff reduction here recently.

The lowered tariff is effective only for the first tariff group (for industries). The decision has been taken as the follow up of the Presidential Decision No.28/1966 on the selling price of fuel oil for domestic consumers.

The reduction of the electricity tariff is 6.05% for the voltage not more than 99 Kva (low voltage); 6.06% for the voltage between 100 and 200 Kva; 0.06% for the voltage over 200 kva (medium voltage); and 6.88% for the voltage over 5,000 kva (high voltage).

The tariff currently still effective was fixed in March 1984, and since then, the government has not changed the tariff, though the cost of electricity generation increased in the period of March 1984 to July 1986 following the rising prices of fuel oil resulting from the imposition of 10% value added tax since April 1, 1985.

The increasing non-fuel oil cost such as the cost for the procurement of equipment, spareparts materials and contracting services is another factor causing the rising cost of electricity generation.

However, in line with the government policy for the diversification of energy

sources, the use of fuel oil for the generation of electricity has decreased thanks to the completion of a number of hydropower plants, thermal power plants and geothermal power plants. Thus the use of fuel oil for power generation is projected to decline by 13.5% in 1986/87 compared with that in 1985/86.

With the recent decision of the government to lower the prices of five kinds of fuel oil, particularly diesel oil and residual oil usually used in the generation of electricity since July 10, 1986, the cost of electricity generation will decline by 3.3% to Rp 1,408 billion in 1986/87 from Rp 1,456 billion previously.

The projection of electricity generation in Indonesia in the current 1986/87 fiscal year is 18,754 million kwh, comprising 4,149 million kwh from hydropower plants, 217 million kwh from geothermal power plants, 6,612 million kwh from fuel oil fueled power generating stations, 3,504 million kwh from coal fueled power stations, 120 million kwh from natural gas fueled power stations, 2,180 million kwh from diesel power generators, 575 million kwh from gas power stations operated with natural gas, 365 million kwh from gas power stations operated with fuel oil and 1,032 million kwh from imports.

The cost of power generation per kwh in 1986/87 is projected at Rp 41.65 for hydropower plants, Rp 108.17 for geothermal power stations, Rp 156.65 for diesel fueled power generators, Rp 117.82 for power stations operated with fuel oil, Rp 85.98 for coal fueled power stations, Rp 87.72 for natural gas fueled power stations, Rp 191.43 for gas power stations operated with fuel oil and Rp 131.39 for gas power stations operated with natural gas.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1297

Sir Julius said Okuk's failure to get control of the Agricultural Bank had compounded his bitterness. Okuk had always been prepared to bring down the Government to avenge his dented pride.

"Okuk was instrumental in causing the downfall of governments headed by Somare and by myself and now it seems, he is intent on bringing down Wingti too.

"That is no record to be proud of. Rather, it is a record to be feared and not forgotten. I do not trust him, and nobody should."

Sir Julius said that much of Okuk's "hot air" was merely a thin facade thrown up to hide his own failings.

"He issues coffee export licences without consulting the Board, he exhibits a unique inability to manage his department, he is yet to develop a comprehensive agricultural assistance package; he overdramatised and mishandled the coffee rust problem and now, he presents a ridiculous Fisheries Development Consultancy proposal to Cabinet.

"Added to this, is the fact that Okuk constantly goes beyond accepted political decency in discussing confidential Cabinet matters in public.

"This makes a mockery of the whole Cabinet process. It should not be allowed to continue.

"He lacks a clear perception of how Government functions and the whole decision-making process; he thinks he can use thuggery and abuse instead of consultation and debate.

"Sir Iamakey's juvenile tantrums and sheer unprofessionalism would be a laughable farce were it not for the fact that he is entrusted with a responsible and important portfolio in this Government.

"His deceitful and dangerous behavior therefore reflects badly not only on himself but on the entire Government as well as damaging economic stability, business confidence and our international standing.

"Okuk's obstreperous behavior is both repugnant and beyond dignity or excuse.

Dinner

"His actions to destabilise Government and his discussion of Cabinet business in the Press are those of a desperate man. He is undermining Cabinet solidarity and is not to be trusted with confidential information."

They were having dinner together at Sir Julius' home at Huris, just outside Namatanai, last night.

Wingti Scored On Commonwealth Pullout Statement

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mr Wingti yesterday scored yet another blow from the Opposition - this time over a possible pull-out from the Commonwealth.

Deputy Opposition leader Fr John Momis said Mr Wingti had acted "disgracefully" when he told a high school student that PNG might withdraw its membership.

"He has absolutely no right to issue major policy statements in such a manner."

"This time Mr Wingti has gone too far," the Melanesian Alliance chief said.

As far as he knew, only two countries - Pakistan and South Africa - had withdrawn from the Commonwealth since its inception.

"I do not think it would be in PNG's interest to emulate the foreign policies of these two countries."

Opposition Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr John Giheno described Mr Wingti's statement

as a "knee-jerk reaction lacking maturity and professional advice."

PNG had benefitted greatly by being a member of the Commonwealth.

But Education Minister Mr Matlabe accused British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher of being "stubborn" and backed a possible pull-out.

"She had been inhuman in the approach to the whole issue of apartheid in South Africa," he said.

"PNG should seriously question its Commonwealth membership."

"So far we have been dancing to the tunes of Australia and New Zealand have been calling," the Minister said.

Economic assistance was not as important as the country "standing on its own feet."

Aid could always be sought from other countries, such as Russia and China.

"We are not opponents of Russia and China, you know," Mr Matlabe added.

/12828

CSO: 4200/1295

POLITICAL CRISIS THREATENS GOVERNMENT

Chan Threatens Pullout

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 28 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Angwi Hriehwazi]

[Text]

THE WINGTI Government is in disarray — Deputy Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan has threatened to pull out.

And Primary Industry Minister Sir Iambakey Okuk has chosen the situation to blast Sir Julius over his fisheries snub.

Sir Iambakey swore at Sir Julius during a Press conference, using a four-letter word.

But the crisis is not just about financing Sir Iambakey's proposed fisheries authority.

Sir Julius, the Finance and Planning Minister, and his People's Progress Party claim Mr Wingti has not been consulting Cabinet on major decisions.

The PPP says Cabinet did not discuss the banning of broadcast television and stipulations on the cable network.

The decision to pull PNG out of the Commonwealth Games was also a decision made only by Prime Minister Wingti.

Sir Julius on Friday warned that he would pull out of the Government if Mr Wingti did not have any "trust" in him.

Mr Wingti held three hour talks with Sir Julius late last week. Sir Julius afterwards said only that they had come to an understanding.

He later admitted "one would be a fool" to say there were no differences in the coalition.

There was the factor of "trust" in a coalition expressed through consultation for major policies, he said.

If that trust was non-existent he would move aside.

But it is over the Fisheries Development Authority that the sparks have flown.

"Whether bloody Chan likes it or not, you can tell him to get f---ed," said a furious Sir Iambakey in his office on Friday.

Sir Julius has refused to fund the authority with an initial K360,000, even though Cabinet has approved Sir Iambakey's submission.

Sir Iambakey, however, has Mr Wingti on his side.

"I am here telling you with authority that money is no problem because the Prime Minister came to my house very early this morning and assured me so," Sir Iambakey said.

Sir Iambakey also vowed to sack anyone in his department who tried to stop the authority.

He described as "incompetent" officers in his department who were against the authority.

"I am going to kick out incompetent officers," Sir Iambakey said.

"Whether you like it or not, I am going to make my name big because I am going to set up the authority to exploit our biggest resources."

The authority would handle all fishing licences and receive annual agent fees previously paid to lawyers.

This would give the authority about K730,000 a year.

Sir Iambakey also made an allegation of "fishy" dealings between the Fish Marketing Corporation and a political party over the renting of a building.

When asked to go further, Sir Iambakey told reporters "You go and find out."

Wingti Termed 'Sorry Dictator'

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 28 Jul p 1

[Text]

MR Wingti was unfit for office and should resign, Melanesian Alliance leader Fr John Momis said.

"The inexplicable and pathetic ban on television, the last-minute decision on the Commonwealth Games, and now the so-called 'master plan' for agriculture and the axing of the Fisheries Development Authority all point to one thing — Government decision-making is being centralised in the hands of one man — the Prime Minister," he said.

"This is supposed to be a democracy, not a dictatorship."

"Even so, Mr Wingti would make a sorry dictator. He seems constitutionally incapable of making his mind up on anything."

Wingti Denies Dissension

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mr Wingti yesterday described as "misleading" claims of deep divisions within the Government.

He claimed there were no splits, crises, or insurmountable differences.

Mr Wingti said those who wanted better government than that provided by the Somare administration were playing into Pangu's hands by exaggerating any differences in the coalition.

"The only people who are benefiting from this 'split' talk are Pangu. They will keep the talk going because it is all Pangu has to cling to these days", Mr Wingti said.

Talk of a snap election — largely promoted by Opposition leader Somare — was just talk, he continued.

"Even if Parliament decides to dissolve itself, I am required under the Constitution to remain as a caretaker government until a fresh election," Mr Wingti said.

PNG is scheduled for an election in 1987 — a snap election now would make no difference.

Mr Wingti said Mr Somare had failed to get a snap election through Parliament at the last session and had ended up looking foolish.

"Mr Somare is being foolish again, trying to deceive the people once more", Mr Wingti said.

Any problems within the coalition had been resolved.

Mr Wingti said he had met both Sir Julius Chan and Sir Iambakey Okuk a week ago to discuss the situation.

Mr Wingti said the Government had taken a strong stance on both the television and apartheid issues.

The Government would ensure proper controls on television to protect PNG's culture.

On apartheid, the Government had not just mouthed words of support for the blacks in Africa but made real sacrifice by boycotting the Commonwealth Games.

"It is okay for people to 'bik-maus' now, but would they have had the guts to make the hard decision or would they have been weak?"

"They should tell the people exactly what they would have done", Mr Wingti concluded.

Pressure On Chan To Pull Out

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 21 Jul p 2

[Text]

PRESSURE is mounting for the People's Progress Party to pull out of the Wingti Government.

The party's Mount Hagen office and PPP deputy chairman Glep Kundin have now expressed concern at Prime Minister Wingti's failure to consult his deputy, Sir Julius Chan on major issues.

Mr Kundin said decisions should not be made by the Prime Minister alone.

He cited the ban on cable television and the Commonwealth Games boycott as examples.

Mr Kundin warned the party would pull out if future decisions were made in the same manner.

He called on Mr Wingti to consult partners in the coalition.

Meanwhile, Pangu's national president Pate Wamp has challenged Sir Julius to withdraw as PPP parliamentary

leader.

He said Sir Julius should pull out in the interests of electoral credibility.

"Sir Julius and his party should not hold the Government of the nation to ransom with empty threats," Mr Wamp continued.

"Likewise Sir Julius' arch rival, Sir Iambakey Okuk, should consider the National Party's association with the Government."

"One or the other in the feud must quit for political stability."

"Mr Wingti should also exert his authority by sacking either Sir Julius or Sir Iambakey."

"He cannot continue to allow senior ministers of his Cabinet to publicly ridicule Government policy decisions."

Mr Wamp said the PPP had always used other political parties to get into Government, and Mr Wingti should not hesitate to "get rid of them."

Opposition Leader Mr Somare has urged the Prime Minister to resign.

Mr Wingti had lost the support of Sir Iambakey, Sir Julius and Mr Kwarara, the Trade and Industry Minister.

They have all complained of Mr Wingti's habitual non-consultation on major policy decisions and interference in their ministerial responsibilities, Mr Somare said.

Mr Wingti's resignation would be an honorable self-sacrifice in the national interest, Mr Somare added.

Veteran Pangu MP Sir Pita Lus said the current squabbles were shameful.

Rooney Pleads For Wingti

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Text]

CIVIL Aviation Minister Mrs Rooney is concerned political in-fighting in Government could hit Prime Minister Mr Wingti's chances at the 1987 polls.

She called on Opposition Leader Mr Somare and his deputy Fr Momis to "give the young Prime Minister a chance".

She argued the Press had blown Cabinet differences out of proportion. And the differences had been resolved.

On Primary Industry Minister Sir Iambakey Okuk's outburst against Sir Julius Chan, she said that so long as Okuk was around there would be problems.

He had always been like that in power, she said.

She admitted Mr Wingti's party, the People's Democratic Movement, may suffer in the general elections.

"This kind of squabble might affect the young leader," she added.

Chan Lashes Out At Okuk

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Chan-Okuk differences took a bitter turn yesterday.

The Deputy Prime Minister lashed out at the Primary Industry Minister revealing more than a split in the coalition.

Sir Julius Chan accused his fellow knight Sir Iambakey Okuk of always being prepared to bring down the Government.

An angry Sir Julius said: "The latest abusive outburst by Okuk is designed to sabotage the Prime Minister's visit to Namatanai and is a shoddy camouflage to divert attention from his own bunglings.

"Throughout his political career Okuk has always constructed, fabricated and manipulated information to suit his own needs."

As for Sir Julius possible withdrawal from the Government, the first he heard of it was when he read about it in the newspapers. There had been some loose reporting going on and Okuk had undoubtedly played a central role in spreading the rumors, said Sir Julius.

Full Support

"I put Wingti there and I am going to give him my full support for the duration of this Government's term of office."

Sir Julius said Okuk had been "out to sabotage" the Budget and this Government from the beginning when he failed to obtain the Finance and Planning portfolio.

"The only time he bought me dinner was at the Shanghai Garden, the night before the vote of no confidence.

"He desperately wanted two things: for himself to be Finance Minister and to stop Wingti becoming the first Highlands Prime Minister.

"Then and there he offered me the prime ministership, but I refused. Not because I didn't like the idea of becoming Prime Minister again, but rather because it entailed making Okuk Minister for Finance.

"I knew it would not work. I told him I supported Wingti becoming the first Highlands Prime Minister.

"Consequently, he tried to sabotage the Budget and now he is trying to sabotage the Prime Minister's visit to Namatanai by undermining the good working relationship I have with Wingti.

"God help this country if Okuk ever becomes Finance Minister."

BRIEFS

ACEH'S FOREST DAMAGED--Banda Aceh, 29 Jul (ANTARA)--Uncontrolled forest burnings and illegal fellings of forest trees in the province of Aceh have critically damaged 150,000 hectares of forest. As many as 3.8 million hectares of forests have been registered in the region until mid this year, of which 3,080,300 hectares are tourist forests, 1,051 protected forests, 1.3000 production forests and 586,500 hectares are national park forests. To change the habit of nomadic farming of the indigenous people coordinated guidance by the offices concerned have been stepped up during the current fourth five-year development plan. The head of the regional office of the ministry of forestry, Rachadi, told ANTARA Tuesday if the practice is not stopped the forests in the region must be very critical in the year 2000. He said 20,000 hectares of production forests have been annually changed into resettlements or for extension of agricultural areas. Floods in the rainy season, dried rivers in the hot season and landslides have so far affected four agencies due to the conditions of the forest. "All of these accidents have been the result of men's actions," he confirmed. Due to lack of workers the reforestation program in the region in the last two years has missed the target. Of the target of 40,000 hectares only 21,000 hectares were regreened in 1984/1985. Thirteen river catchment areas in the region have been used as sources of water for the people. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Jul 86 pp A8, A9] /9274

FOREIGN INVESTORS' DIFFICULTIES--Bandar Lampung, 25 Jul (ANTARA)--Foreign investors have complained about their difficulties in seeking local partners for their investment in Indonesia. According to spokesman for the National Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Danawir Friday, the complaints are caused by the incomplete information on areas, lines of business and partners of investment available to them. He said in a bid to overcome the difficulties, the BKPM had included a number of Indonesian investors in the list that would be submitted to the prospective foreign investors. He added the investment both under the foreign (PMA) and domestic capital investment schemes (PMDN) had dropped drastically, although the government continues to offer greater chances particularly in those areas yielding products for export. In an effort to achieve a five percent annual growth, the government has introduced many policies, facilities, reliefs to encourage business activities, he said. The total value of PMA investments stood at Rp 2,099 billion in 1984, Rp3,074.7 in 1985 and Rp1,638.2 billion in May of 1986. Meanwhile the PMDN investments totalled Rp1,107.1 billion in 1984, Rp858 billion in 1985 and Rp1,638.2 billion in May of 1986. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jul 86 pp A3, A4] /9274

SUDOMO ON SENDING WORKERS ABROAD--Bogor, 25 Jul (ANTARA)--The government will stick to its plan to send only skilled and trained workers abroad and not lower-paid labourers, said Manpower Minister Sudomo. Speaking at the opening of a workshop training centre "Bina Karya" at Mekarsari village, Cimanggis sub-district, Thursday Sudomo added that those who would be sent abroad were mostly trained labourers having high discipline, creativity and good national identity based on the Pancasila philosophy. Based on this criterion there will be no more constraints discrediting the good reputation of Indonesian image abroad, Sudomo said. The minister said that in 1984/1985 and 1985/1986 a total of 96,942 workers were sent abroad, or an increase by 42 percent from the fourth Pelita target. They (the workers) had sent their money to their families or relatives in their respective hometowns during the two-year period amounting to US\$110 million, or just around nine percent from the set target of US\$1,230 million. Sudomo criticized news reports saying that many of the Indonesian workers failed to meet their jobs and went home though their contracts had not yet terminated. The fact was that only 100 out of 54,000 workers who got employment abroad flew home before completing their working contracts, he added. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Jul 86 p A1] /9274

CSO: 4200/1297

She slowly tests the ground and retreats when danger signals flash.

She pulled back her initially hardline stance on the purge of civil servants, on her interference in military promotions and has been extra cautious about speculating on the future of United States military facilities in the country.

While she has passed her initial 100 days safely, the country and the world are still holding their breath.

Political normalcy is still far off.

More decisive tests of her leadership have yet to be crossed.

Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in July, ratification of the Constitution in October or November, as well as national and local elections hopefully before the end of the year.

Ceasefire negotiations with communist and Muslim secessionist rebels have yet to begin.

A Marcos loyalist threat has emerged.

Dismantling "Marcos incorporated" through the Jovito Salonga-led

Commission on Good Government has not been painless.

They threaten to run over some very powerful toes.

Some government officials are ready to admit that the haste in the hunt for some \$10 billion of hidden wealth may have destabilizing effects.

On the other hand, the sheer size and scope of the Marcos economic network presents the government with a unique opportunity to restructure the economy and expand business ownership to a wider spectrum of society.

Depending on future policies, the democratization of sequestered media remains a historic possibility.

Jose Diokno's Human Rights Committee has yet to begin to prosecute former human rights violators, another sensitive issue.

But Aquino's power and popularity have kept criticism of initial rough edges to a low key.

The allegiance of the powerful Armed Forces remains intact.

[5 Jun 86 pp 1, 3]

[Text]

Hemmed between angry and vengeful Marcos loyalists on one side, and threatening communist insurgents on the other, Defense Minister Enrile and Chief-of-Staff General Fidel Ramos have little choice but to stick it out with Mrs. Aquino.

Even the extremist Communist Party of the Philippines agrees that going against Mrs. Aquino at this time would be tantamount to political suicide.

The Laurel-led United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unádo), the first major government partner to display displeasure over the division of spoils, has stopped short of bolting from the Aquino coalition.

But the questions at the back of the minds of most political analysts, diplomats and business investors are: But how long can this "people's power" mystique last? Can it hold until more permanent political structures are in place?

The questions become more

marked because the real tests of Cory Aquino's leadership capabilities have yet to be seen in the solutions to basic problems of poverty and justice.

Negotiations with the IMF are less significant.

Aquino government negotiators need to get the IMF executives to agree to higher spending ceilings so that more positive growth targets can be planned.

The IMF will provide the internationally recognized "meal of good housekeeping" for the next stage: loan rescheduling negotiations with some 400 Philippine creditor-bankers.

They have to convince hardnosed bankers to lower the country's debt servicing payments or grant equivalent debt relief facilities.

Last year, almost 50 per cent of the country's earnings went to interest payments alone and if this exorbitant percentage payments continued, almost all of the Aquino

government's ambitious growth plans would fail.

Debt management negotiations are extremely sensitive.

The international banking community fears that if it gave in to Philippine demands for interest payment relief and supports even small and selective repudiation of debts, this might cause numerous other debt-ridden countries, specially in Latin America, to demand the same. This would trigger the collapse of the international banking status quo.

Only Peru has so far imposed its political will to limit debt repayments to 10 per cent of their earnings and the international community has greeted this development with cold silence.

Debt management, on the other hand, is an important factor in getting the country out of the pits and launching more employment-generating initiatives to put money back into the pockets of the majority of Filipinos, two-thirds of whom survive below acceptable poverty line.

Meanwhile, the test of whether the people have accepted an Aquino-appointed, instead of a popularly elected, Constitutional Commission will come during the promised plebiscite.

If the constitution was not ratified, because of questions on the

way it was formulated as well as its contents, the Aquino government would face a new constitutional crisis.

National and local elections are crucial for political stability.

Unsatisfied with its present share in the coalition, the Unido is expected to make a determined bid to wrest a majority of legislative and local government seats.

The Filipino Democratic Party-Laban has so far stood closer to Aquino.

But with presidential pronouncements that she will not run for reelection, presidential aspirants are preparing to build their own independent bases.

Come elections, can Cory Aquino ensure a victory for supporters more personally loyal to her political and economic programs and ensure smooth executive-legislative relations in the future.

The road to political normalcy is also lined with other booby traps.

Will Cory Aquino's ceasefire and reconciliation efforts with communist and secessionist insurgents succeed?

The possibility of a Marcos comeback gets dimmer.

But military intelligence officers warn that if ignored or left unabated it might yet rebound into a dangerous threat.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1291

NATIONALISTS DENOUNCE PELAEZ U.S. BASES APPEAL AT CONCOM

Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Text]

NATIONALISTS in the Constitutional Commission denounced yesterday what they described as "meddling" by Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez in the work of the assembly, particularly on the bases issue.

Member Lino Brocka, taking up the cudgels for the nationalist group which is battling for abrogation of the RP-US military bases agreement, said the unheralded appearances of Pelaez in the meeting of the committee on amendments and transitory provision placed the integrity of the commission in a bad light.

Member Edmundo Garcia also said that Pelaez' appearance was some sort of pressure "but we had to live with such pressure."

BROCKA said that although he did not talk about the bases, Pelaez was in effect telling the commission "to go easy on the bases issue because we need economic aid and investments" when he informed the committee of American perceptions about the Philippines.

Pelaez, who said he was invited by some members of the commission, almost caused a political crisis when he threatened to withdraw while Brocka

said his presence bothered some of the commissioners.

Brocka reassured Pelaez that he meant no offense but was only talking in fairness to anti-bases proponents.

BROCKA EXPLAINED that the committee hearing on the bases issue has already been completed, as he denounced the "insidious manipulation" by some members to allow Pelaez to appear before the committee. He mentioned member Gregorio Tingzon as the one responsible in inviting Pelaez.

Brocka said that the bases question is still up for plenary deliberation and the comments of President Aquino and the Pelaez appearance in the committee "makes us all look like idiots."

In his briefing, Pelaez said the US position on the bases was that they respect President Aquino's declaration that she will honor the agreement until 1991, and exercise her options at that time.

Answering questions from Member Blas Ople, Pelaez said the US government has not linked the mutual security treaty and the bases agreement to the aid program for national recovery in the coming visit of Aquino to Washington.

"Both the US and Philippine governments appeared to rank economic recovery and political stability as the highest priority," Pelaez said.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1291

AQUINO COMMEMORATES FEBRUARY REVOLUTION IN MANILA

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 20 Jul 86 pp 19, 21

[Text]

MANILA, July 19

President Aquino today said that the February revolution that liberated the people from the Marcos authoritarian rule has the distinction shared only the first revolution as being the fruit of a truly national revolution.

She said it was unprecedented in the Philippines and world history and it was marked by peace, cooperation, selfishness and harmony.

He said this while unveiling the plaque commemorating her ascension to the presidency last Feb. 25 at Club Filipino.

The President said the Filipino people carried out the revolution in such a way that among themselves after the victory. It was a way of life without violence.

In unveiling the plaque commemorating the oath-taking, the President was assisted by Chief Justice Claudio

Teohannee and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos.

On the same occasion, the Club Filipino officers presented a cheque to President Aquino amounting to P10,000 for the victims of typhoon Gading.

They also presented a certificate making the chief executive an honorary member of the club.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1310

AQUINO REBUKES PRIVATE SECTOR OVER FAILURE TO INVEST

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 22 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by David Jenkins]

[Text]

MANILA, Monday: President Aquino sharply rebuked the private sector today for failing to do its part to help rebuild the flagging Philippine economy.

Speaking at the Manila Hotel, briefly occupied two weeks ago by Marcos loyalists, she said she had been promised business support when she ran against Mr Marcos but that that support had not been forthcoming.

"Your Government has done what it can to set the stage for economic recovery," she told a gathering of 1,500 local and foreign business leaders. "I think it is high time that the private sector did its part."

The Government is known to be disappointed at the low level of domestic and foreign investment since the February "revolution" that swept Mrs Aquino to power.

Mrs Aquino said support was necessary "not for me but for your country, for yourselves and your posterity unless you all want to be immigrants".

"This is your only country. You sometimes give the impression that it is not. That you can afford to stand back and see how this little country turns out before committing yourselves to it. You complain of the uncertainty. I am telling you that it is uncertain because you are uncommitted."

Business wanted to think of itself as the engine of the economy. "But it looks to me like this engine wants to be pushed until it finds a gentle downward slope where it can coast along without effort. Well, for your information, we are at the foot of a steep mountain and the floodwaters are rising.

"Five months ago, the excuse was Marcos. Allow me to change metaphors: You gave me the impression that you did not want to put out your best silver because he might steal it, as he had done everything else. Well, he's gone. So where is it?"

● Armed men aboard a motor cycle snatched a three-year-old American girl, Leoncia Cawley, on Saturday in the southern Philippines but let her go and fled after troops gave chase, press reports said here today.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said there has been no word on the fate of a Swiss man, Hans Kunzle, 45, and his Filipina companion, Adelaida Gamboa, who are believed to be held by members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

● The exiled leader of a group fighting for a separate Muslim State in the southern Philippines was quoted today as saying from his headquarters in Tripoli he was eager for talks with the Government but warned the army against moving into rebel territory.

MALAYA EXAMINES ACHIEVEMENTS OF AQUINO GOVERNMENT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4, 5 Jun 86

[Article by Monica Feria: "Aquino Shows Tough Mettle Amid Problems"]

[4 Jun 86 pp 1, 6]

[Text]

Cory Aquino fought to establish her command over conflicting and ambitious blocs in her coalition cabinet during her first 100 days in power.

And the 53-year-old former housewife succeeded with no little help from her unprecedented popularity in the face of continuing Marcos and insurgency threats.

The newly-turned-Commander-in-Chief of the country's 260,000-strong military said "no" to Vice President and veteran politician Salvador Laurel's offers to "help out".

She also overruled Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's objections to her promised release of all political prisoners and the involvement of an international amnesty body in human rights investigations.

She imposed her power of review over appointments and contract grants of Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, respectively.

She said "no" too when US President Ronald Reagan "suggested" that she give Hawaii-exiled Ferdinand Marcos his passport back.

And against the vocal protests of all major political parties, she

abolished the Batasang Pambansa, largely dominated by the political party of her predecessor.

She is the President and in one rare outburst of official irritation she told her innumerable advisers to stop badgering her with "unsolicited advice."

Behind her calm and smiling exterior, there are latent signs of an astute politician in the making.

More concretely, Mrs. Aquino spent her initial three months reorganizing her "revolutionary" government and proceeding with one-track determination to dismantle the deposed Marcos' extensive political and economic machinery.

About 90 per cent of local officials have been replaced and 200 corporations sequestered.

She apparently kept a copy of her campaign pledges on her desk and decreed the dismantling of agricultural trading monopolies and granted more rights to labor.

Mass media and political organizations have revitalized under the crisp and distinct air of freedom under the Aquino administration.

But Aquino's revolutionary ascent to power, amid a civilian-backed military revolt last February, sets her before an uncharted and explosive minefield.

RAMOS DIFFERS WITH U.S. OVER NPA NUMBERS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by David Jenkins]

[Text]

MANILA, Sunday: The United States and the Philippines appear to be starkly at odds over the number of armed communist insurgents in the country, with Washington putting forward a figure double that used by the Aquino Government.

In an interview with the *Herald*, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), General Fidel Ramos, said the Manila Government estimated there were about 16,500 "regulars" in the communist New People's Army (NPA), "of whom two-thirds or three-quarters are armed".

This would put the number of armed full-time guerillas at between 11,000 and 12,400.

In evidence before the US House of Representatives subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on May 15, the US Assistant Secretary of Defence, Mr Richard Armitage, said the NPA was estimated to have 22,500 "armed, full-time fighters", supported by about 15,000 part-time personnel. The NPA, he said, controlled 20 per cent of the Philippines.

Asked how one could account for the apparent discrepancy in the estimates given by the Manila Government and its principal foreign backer, General Ramos said: "We should assess this insurgency problem not on the basis of numbers, because they can be very very misleading.

"The armed groups are just the tip of the iceberg. The bigger part of the network is underground."

As well as armed regulars, the NPA had a large number of "subversive mass activists", or SMAs.

These were people who were responsible for the communist party's recruiting, fund-raising and propaganda activities and the other political, social and economic work of the party. And these people might well be more significant, he suggested, than regular NPA guerillas.

Some of the confusion over NPA numbers may stem from the practice of communist guerillas having as many as half a dozen aliases.

"We are looking at some 5,000 aliases, people who are supposed to be regular members of the NPA," General Ramos said.

"But we are not yet prepared to count them 100 per cent as NPAs in addition to the 16,500 because in our experience some of these insurgents have four, five, even six aliases."

However, even if all 5,000 proved to be genuine NPA guerillas, it would still leave a discrepancy of up to 6,500 in the figures used by Manila and Washington.

Military observers in Manila say they do not believe the insurgency is as bad as Mr Armitage makes out, and speculates that he may have been taking a gloomy picture in a bid to push Congress.

In the interview, General Ramos said that AFP morale had remained high, and that the military was fully backing Mrs Aquino's directions to "give peace a chance".

In the meantime, the army was "continuing to get rid of misfits and scallywags", he said.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1291

DAILY PROTESTS AGRICULTURE PLAN TO ALLOW U.S. INVESTMENT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Benjie Guevarra: "RP Agribusiness in U.S. Hands Soon?"]

[Text]

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food may be preparing for a situation that would allow the United States to control local agribusiness ventures here, even as it reiterated a commitment to prevent government monopolies in such vital areas as agriculture.

Documents furnished several newsmen pointed to government efforts to railroad what sources termed as an "American-flavored" blueprint for rural recovery that may even be worse than an MAF-rejected proposal to establish a National Agricultural Investment Corp.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. is endorsing to Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin the establishment of the Private Investment Development Co. in lieu of the Ongpin-proposed Nagrico.

The MAF had earlier rejected the Nagrico plan on the grounds that its provisions for government equity — participation in corporate farming is a replica of the former government's "anti-small farmer" policy.

Nagrico's plan to encourage state investments in big-time agribusiness ventures runs counter to the new government's thrusts to dismantle government monopolies in vital industries, Mitra added.

But the PAID concept submitted to Ongpin specified that "a donor agency (possibly the US Agency for International Development) would take the lead in establishing the company, with other donor agen-

cies also encouraged to participate."

The involvement of USAID and other donor agencies, he explained, "would allow relatively rapid establishment of the institution and would serve as a measure of assurance for private sector investors that the institution will be adequately financed and professionally managed."

Such provisions would virtually enable USAID and other foreign institutions to dictate agricultural investment policies since PAID is supposed to handle private investments in the country and may even fund a centralized bank for agriculture, MAF insiders said.

In a framework for the provision of agricultural venture capital and credit funds, Mitra cited that PAID will become a "training ground" for commercial banks to enter the countryside and would focus "international aid into identified projects with demonstrated benefit — without undue bureaucratic delay."

Mitra assured the public, however, that the USAID or any other donor agency cannot control the proposed agricultural firm, since investments from commercial banks and private businessmen will be encouraged to prevent the foreign institutions from acquiring more than enough shares to dominate its board of directors.

Two board seats will be allotted to MAF and the finance ministry or the Central Bank so the government may immediately reverse the possible development of such a feared trend in PAID interests and priorities, he added.

93 PERCENT GIVE PRESIDENT 'PASSING MARKS' IN POLL

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt]

The honeymoon is not yet over between Cory Aquino and the traditionally critical population of Metro Manila. In a random opinion sampling, an impressive majority - close to 93 per cent gave President Aquino passing marks for her first 100 days in office.

Expectations are high that she can improve their quality of life and their confidence in her remains the same as it did in the beginning of her dramatic rise to power.

Contrary to some vocal opinions that the Cory euphoria is fading, a public opinion survey conducted by the private Philippine Survey and Research Center, Inc. for *Malaya* showed that about half (48 per cent) of Metro Manilans rated Cory's overall performance as "fair" while 44 per cent more gave her

a "good to very good."

Less than 10 per cent of some 300 base respondents scattered evenly over 30 randomly selected electoral precincts in Metro Manila gave Cory negative ratings of "poor to very poor."

The survey results are the same if not slightly higher than the PSRC performance rating survey last April when 91 per cent of respondents gave Cory a "fair" to "good" rating and five per cent rated her "poor to very poor."

Similar to the earlier survey, optimism over the Aquino Administration is shared by all segments of society but appears to be more evident among the male and younger population of the middle and lower classes.

**TABLE 1. PERFORMANCE
RATINGS OF THE
AQUINO GOVERNMENT**

	GOOD/ VERY GOOD	FAIR	POOR/ VERY POOR	DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%
A. Overall performance	44	48	6	2	100
B. Cory's handling of the tasks and functions of the presidency	53	37	6	4	100
C. Generating employment opportunities/ livelihood sources	44	38	15	3	100
D. Bringing the national government closer to the people	73	20	6	1	100
E. Stamping out graft and corruption in the government	58	31	10	1	100
F. Elimination of human rights violations	59	31	8	2	100
G. Reforming the military organization	56	32	10	2	100
H. Maintenance of peace and order	60	30	8	2	100
I. Holding down the prices of commodities	65	24	9	2	100

/13046

CSO: 4200/1291

AQUINO LAUNCHES NATIONAL REFORESTATION PROJECT

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Article by Fred M. Lobo]

[Text]

President Aquino officially launched yesterday a six-year national reforestation program designed by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to rehabilitate denuded forests and private lands as well as critical watersheds throughout the country.

The forestation program, estimated to cost P10.8 billion, would primarily establish and develop "production" and "protection" forests to avert forest products shortage and ecological imbalance, MNR officials said.

They pointed out that the program has to succeed through government initiative and support of the private sector to check forest destruction and depletion due to logging, and ecological problems due to the deterioration of watersheds.

The President led in the planting of the "Tree for Peace" in commemoration of World Environment Day at the Parks and Wildlife Nature Center in Quezon City.

The launching ceremonies, likewise, saw the signing of a joint agreement on forestation by the Boy Scouts of the Philippines and the ministries of national defense, agriculture, and education.

The forestation program was presented to the President by Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and MNR Deputy Ministers Dante Sarraga, Rolito Ignacio and Buenavido Marquez and Forestry Director Ireneo Domingo.

They said that the program is the answer to forest destruction that threatens to wipe out the country's forests by the year 2,000.

Likewise, they said that the program will counter inadequate reforestation work in the past which suffered from low survival rate, funding and administrative problems and public apathy.

If successfully implemented, the program envisions adequate supplies of forest raw materials, a viable and progressive wood industry, more jobs for the masses, a more balanced ecology and better life for the Filipinos.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1291

RAMOS FORMS 5 NEW ANTIRIOT BATTALIONS FOR MANILA

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos yesterday ordered the formation of five new anti-riot battalions of 2,500 to 3,000 men to be fielded in Metro Manila.

Military sources said the additional troops will beef up the Metropolitan Police Force and the Capital Regional Command in anticipation of more street demonstrations by Marcos loyalists.

Ramos directed the navy, the air force, the army, the constabulary and the headquarters infantry brigade to form one anti-riot battalion each. A battalion is composed of 500 to 700 men.

Last weekend, Marcos loyalists staged their biggest display of strength yet in a rally at the Quezon Memorial Circle attended by some 50,000 people, some coming from Marcos' home region Ilocos.

The loyalists staged a camp-out at the Batasan complex on the eve of the opening session of the Constitutional Commission.

But they were easily dispersed early Monday morning by crowd control units of the Capcom, formerly Metropolitan Command whose five-battalion strong troops are all trained in crowd control tactics.

The Metropolitan Police Force has its own crowd dispersal units.

Earlier, Ramos cited the loyalist forces and armed cronies of deposed President Marcos as emerging threats against the stability of the Aquino government.

The political leadership, however, has played down the loyalists' ability to destabilize the government.

More than the loyalists, only the cause-oriented

groups have the capability to mount sustained and widespread demonstrations in the metropolis.

Military sources insist the fielding of additional troops in Metro Manila is not directed against the left-oriented groups.

But they admitted the anti-riot forces could be used against demonstrators regardless of their political leanings.

The fielding of the five new battalions practically brought back military strength in Metro Manila to the same level as it was in Marcos' time.

It will be recalled that five battalions from the defunct Presidential Security Command were pulled out recently from Metro Manila and deployed in the countryside for counter-insurgency duty.

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CSO: 4200/1291

MALAYA PUBLISHER DEFENDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MINISTER PIMENTEL

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Jun 86 p 9

["Publisher's Notes" by Jose G. Burgos, Jr, "Warning to Nene"]

[Text]

If my good friend Minister Nene Pimentel of Local Governments has not heard about it yet, I would like to apprise him of a very serious matter affecting not only his person but also his future.

Reports are going around that positions of OICs in local government units (provinces, cities and municipalities) are available to those who are ready and willing to dole out the cash.

The minimum payment for the small towns, so the reports say, is fixed at P10,000. For the bigger items, the ante goes up to as much as P200,000.

Personally, I don't think that Nene is involved in this god-awful racket. I have always known him to be a straight and honest man, with the highest principles which are beyond commercial considerations.

If there is the least thread of truth to these reports, I am sure Nene Pimentel has nothing to do with the irregularity. It may be that some smart and unscrupulous persons, either in or outside his office, are doing the selling of jobs.

I remember that some time ago, Nene himself exposed the sale of OIC appointments to some local governments in Pangasinan. The appointment papers were cleverly forged, including his signature. A number of gullible persons in Pangasinan who aspired to become OICs in their towns were hoodwinked into buying the fake appointment papers - which served them right, for being so naive and for their stupid readiness to pay good money for what turned out to be worthless appointment papers.

Of course, there is the strong possibility that the reports are part of a smear campaign against the local governments minister and ex-detainee. Pimentel is now the object of a hate drive on the part of those who have failed to get themselves appointed. It is of public knowledge - as confirmed by media reports - that Nene has become the most unpopular member of the Aquino cabinet. At any rate, there is no disputing the statement that he is the most controversial.

If I were Nene, I would not hesitate to go to the bottom of the entire thing -- to investigate and expose how and why such reports have cropped up and to go after those who are behind the slander. He must do this, if only to protect his name and that of his family. To fail to do anything, or to take it lightly and dismiss the reports as pure, unadulterated chums would be to allow the black propaganda to continue unabated.

Nene Pimentel is today one of the most promising political leaders in the country. He is looked upon by the political cognoscenti as a possible candidate for President -- that is, after Cory's term. The speculation is that in the next presidential election, it will be a fight between him and Doy Laurel.

So, Nene must not only be like Caesar's wife, not only pure and chaste, but also above and beyond suspicion. Otherwise....

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CSO: 4200/1291

MARCOS ERA GRAFT CRIPPLES MANILA PUBLIC WORKS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 19 Jul 86 p 23

[Article by James Dallmeyer]

[Text]

Every time it rains in Manila — and it rains hard and often — the city streets turn into waterways, the traffic snarls to a halt and schools and businesses close down.

In the rainy season between June and October, typhoons and monsoons are a way of life to the Philippine people, so nobody seems to get too exasperated when everything comes to a stop, the lights go off and the phones go on the blink.

The only people for whom business is good are the young cigarette and paper vendors at intersections, wading thigh-deep through the water, plying their wares to their bored, captive market.

But the flooding has been worse than usual this year, partly because over 600 mm of rain has fallen in the first half of this month, almost double the average for the whole of July.

As well, it is emerging that public works officials under former President Marcos, and contractors they employed, pocketed nearly all the funds that had been allocated to upgrading the city's drainage system.

Recently, a former Public Works and Highways Minister, Mr Hesus Hipolito, and 11 others were charged in connection with four "ghost" dredging contracts amounting to over \$15 million.

The national capital director of the ministry, Mr Virginio Gener, said the total graft involved was closer to \$46 million, of which only about \$7.6 million was still intact in the Treasury.

"On our coming to Government we noticed that most of the projects budgeted for last year had not been carried out, which is certainly one of the causes of this year's flooding."

The chairman of the fact-finding committee which brought the charges, Mr Geronimo Veneracion, said 21 flood control projects which should have been completed had only been "completed on paper".

One of those projects was to dredge the Pasig River, which winds its way through central Manila acting as a natural drain.

The river is now badly silted up and burst its banks in several places during the most recent typhoon.

"We cannot hope to eliminate Manila's flooding completely," Mr Gener said, "since most of it is under sea level."

But he said secondary dykes on the banks of the Pasig would certainly help and the city badly needed two more pumping stations to augment the 10 already in operation.

Twenty floodgates had been planned but only six had been completed.

Another of his problems is the potholes that proliferate throughout metro Manila, some of them large enough to gobble up whole tyres, bringing motorists to a juddering halt.

Mr Gener said the worst of them had been identified by city engineers and it would be only a matter of days before the funds started flowing so that the repairs could be done.

He was not so optimistic about the flooding problem, although he insisted it would ease as the rainy season went on.

With the Philippine economy struggling to force its way out of the mire left by Marcos, Manila businessmen are hoping Mr Gener is right and the city can cope with this season's typhoons.

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CSO: 4200/1291

EDITORIAL HITS GOVERNMENT 'CONFUSION' IN DEALING WITH REBELS

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 24 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Confusion in Dealing With Rebels"]

[Text]

One who watches closely the campaign against insurgency cannot ignore the fact that lately the military, together with the prosecution arm of the Government, has been reluctant in hailing to court so-called rebels on charge of rebellion or sedition.

Since the revolution of February, the military, already stumped with the problem on whether or not to arrest rebellion or sedition suspects, has been caught in some legal tangle - how to charge the arrested suspects.

The recent series of cases filed here in Cebu courts show that they have come up with some solution: indict the suspects with illegal possession of firearms, robbery, murder, or physical injuries, but not the crimes of sedition or rebellion.

From the pronouncements of the military leaders, one can gather that it won't be difficult to make charges of rebellion or

sedition stand in court. The matter, it appears, is not of lack of evidence to prove that there is insurgency going on and there are rebels who promote the goal to remove the Government.

From indications, it is more of an absence of a clear policy on how to handle the insurgency problem, resulting in unsure and tentative implementation of the insurgency campaign — from the top brass in Camp Aguinaldo down to the soldier on patrol in a Cebu hinterland barangay.

The lack of policy is also apparent from the conflicting views that issue from the Presidential Office and from an Enrile-dominated forum. This is also deducible from the confusing order in the battlefield: don't arrest NPA suspects unless they're actually committing a crime, except sedition and rebellion.

We hope the situation will be merely temporary and that soon the Government will come up with a definite, but not necessarily inflexible policy. The planned ceasefire talks call for that flexibility, but should not be a reason for the military to be lost in confusion, and for the insurgents to profit from that state.

EXPRESS EDITORIAL 'WELCOMES' CHARGES AGAINST TOLENTINO

Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A Time for Loyalists"]

[Text] **IT IS NOW** an entirely different ballgame. Police have filed rebellion charges against former Sen. Arturo M. Tolentino and 40 others, and nobody can now accuse President Aquino of lacking firmness in her handling of Marcos loyalists, especially in the aftermath of the fatal mauling of an Aquino sympathizer last Sunday.

In a larger sense, however, bringing Tolentino and company to court on rebellion charges, which carry a maximum penalty of death, should come as a welcome development.

The arena thus now shifts from the realm of claims, rumors, and accusations to that which deals with facts and evidence. And it will be in the latter where guilt or evidence will be established, with due process underlining every stage of the inquiry. And only

after the proceedings will the full force of the law then be applied to whoever may be adjudged guilty.

There is no sense, therefore, in milking dry the Rizal Park tragedy, or lumping it with the rebellion charges against Tolentino and the loyalists, or even to the cause itself of those who must now face trial. In the same manner, Tolentino and the rest should stop crying persecution; the filing of the charges is an opportunity to argue their cause before the proper tribunal.

In other words, the time for whining and griping is over — just as the time for witch-hunts should also be over, now that the wheels of justice, for both loyalist as well as for all victims of violence linked to such activities, one way or another.

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CSO: 4200/1291

DAVAO DAILY LAUDS CLERGY IN ROLE IN CONCOM

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 10

[Commentary by Jo Bacani-Angeles]

[Text] To write "a basic fundamental law that will govern the life and destiny of the Filipino people not only for today and tomorrow but hopefully, for ages to come."

No less than this, as enunciated by ConCom president Cecilia Muñoz-Palma, was the herculean task set before the 48 members of the Constitutional Commission as they gathered early this week at the Batasang Pambansa for the opening session.

Originally envisioned as a 50-strong body, with members chosen from various sectors of Philippine society, the number dropped to 48 when the Iglesia ni Kristo failed to produce a representative, and Alejandro Almendras declined his commission, preferring to run for an elective post later on.

Except for the four members from the opposition camp, the men and women composing this august body passed rigid scrutiny and went through a criteria of "probity, independence, nationalism, and patriotism." Understandably, many of them are lawyers and well-versed in the intricacies of law. The Muslim are well-represented. There is a variety of vigilant, perceptive and articulate citizens representing different

religious, social, economic and political beliefs, all of them personal choices of President Aquino.

In days past, there was a very audible complaint that the composition of the ConCom was not truly representative of the Filipino people. For instance, it was pointed out, who would stand for the beggars, the landless, the political detainees, the small fishermen? Who would bat for the needs of Region XI? Why were there a number of religious appointees, when there should be separation of Church and State?

While these questions are now moot and academic, some reassurance may be gleaned from the fact that the ConCom will be formulating basic laws from which will hopefully emanate the standards that will embrace the needs and aspirations of one and all — the poor and the rich, the old and the young, the elite and the masses, the north, south, east and west of our native land.

The hue and cry aimed against the religious appointees is strangely contradictory to our sentiments as a people. While standing firm on our right to a religious creed of our own choosing, the majority of

us have always looked up to our priests and pastors as leaders, not only in the spiritual field but also in the temporal domain of the here and now.

The guidelines that the Catholic bishops put out before the last elections helped open our eyes to the dangers that would face us if we failed to make the right choices; they also opened themselves to attack NAMFREL, which sought to bring about clean and honest elections, was made up of a formidable army of citizens, prominent among whom were priests, ministers, seminarans, and nuns. They staked life and limb to preserve the sanctity of the ballot. Unsuccessfully, we may add.

At the peaceful revolution at EDSA, the religious presence was tremendous, conspicuous, and edifying. Even during the oppressive Marcos regime, and before that, the religious were already doing their part to alleviate the conditions of the masses. They initiated learning programs on human rights as

well as actions on livelihood, education and health. Through years of association with the masses, they have learned to interpret the pulsebeat of the countryside.

When the government needs emissaries to persuade the rebels to come down from the hills, whom do you think does it turn to?

By the exigency of the times, our religious in the Philippines are pro-people. There may have been a handful who let us down in our expectations, but the majority have contributed enormously of their talents, education, insights and expertise to the common good. Serving in the ConCom is another opportunity for them to continue doing so. In the final analysis, they are Filipino citizens, after all, free to exercise the same rights, and bound by the same responsibilities that you and I have.

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NP REJECTS MERGER WITH KBL, OTHER OPPOSITION GROUPS

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 14

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr]

[Text]

The Nacionalista Party (NP) said yesterday there can be no unification with the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) if it continues to espouse the proposition that Ferdinand E. Marcos and Arturo M. Tolentino are the president and vice president, respectively, of the Republic.

Responding to calls for unification by the KBL and other groups opposed to the Aquino government, the 21-man NP central committee stated that although the idea of unification is attractive, it must be based on a common stand and on common

objectives.

The Nacionalistas said they recognize the existence of the Aquino government, as well as the presidency of Mrs. Corason Aquino and the vice presidency of Salvador H. Laurel. A recognition of these facts should be the starting point of any concrete understanding or unification with any group, they added.

Meanwhile, the NP central committee welcomed the issuance of Executive Order No. 17 which provided guidelines for dismissal of civil service employees and procedures for appeal of such dismissals. The committee noted what it called "a developing witch hunt

by Aquino appointees in the ministries and other government agencies."

However, the committee expressed apprehension that this measure might have the opposite effect of abetting instead of curbing unjust dismissals of civil servants whose tenures are protected by law.

The committee claimed the guidelines were so "haphazardly" formulated that they allow unfettered discretion on the heads of offices in deciding the fate of subordinates and prove inimical to public service.

A repeat of the "September massacre" during the Marcos administration when hundreds of civil servants were purged on the ground they were

"notoriously undesirable" should be avoided, the committee said.

The committee maintained that in such cases, the government employee concerned should only be suspended while the investigation is conducted under the Civil Service Law. Only when his guilt is proven should the employee be dismissed, the committee said.

The NP central committee announced the election of former MP Renato L. Cayetano as acting secretary-general pursuant to the continuing reorganization and infusion of young blood into the party as it girds for the coming elections.

Cayetano's election took place during the committee's regular weekly meeting.

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NP'S CAYETANO CHARGES AQUINO BROKE ACCORD WITH ENRILE, RAMOS

Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Leo Enriquez]

[Text]

• CEBU CITY — Former MP Rene Cayetano, secretary-general of the revitalized Nacionalista Party, accused President Aquino Saturday of betraying the February revolution.

Cayetano delivered his attack on the President's policies at the closing of the NPs regional caucus at Shangrila resort in Lapulapu City.

He said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and then AFP vice chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos led the revolution to liberate our people and to restore freedom.

"President Aquino was asked to set up a provisional civilian government and not a revolutionary government which she sanctified through Proclamation No. 3," Cayetano declared.

The proclamation, he added, resulted in the demolition of many democratic institutions such as the 1973 Constitution and the Batasang Pambansa which served as the foundation of a stable government.

...

"MINISTER Enrile suggested and the opposition agreed that only five basic ministries should be set up, namely foreign affairs, finance, interior, justice, and defense, because of their important function," Cayetano said.

But President Aquino instead practically set up all the ministries in the government and established a revolutionary role, he said.

Cayetano said Mrs. Aquino could have undertaken all the reforms in the government in accordance with the 1973 Constitution without prejudice to any amendments which she might have wished to propose and without going through a revolutionary process.

"That fateful decision to form a revolutionary government is a colossal and a tragic mistake and the primary reason why President Aquino's government is perceived as being unstable and lacking in direction," he pointed out. — *Leo Enriquez*

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SISON ANALYSIS OF PITFALLS IN CPP LEGALIZATION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[News Analysis by Jose Ma. Sison: "Pitfalls of a Legal CPP"]

[Text]

Corazon Aquino signed on December 26, 1984 the Declaration of Unity together with other opposition leaders. This declaration pledged the legalization of the Communist Party; the redress of all legitimate grievances of all who have resorted to armed struggle; and the general and unconditional amnesty of all political detainees and all political offenders.

In the course of the electoral campaign for the presidency in January 1986, however, Mrs. Aquino downplayed the pledge to legalize the CPP and played up the pledge to call for a six-month ceasefire concomitant to negotiations for CPP legalization, general amnesty and a lasting truce in the event of her victory. She adjusted her position in view of attacks from Marcos that she was pro-communist.

Due to the failure of the so-called military solution to the problem of rising armed revolution, Marcos himself and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had been making pronouncements on the wisdom of CPP legalization on certain conditions - including the dismantling of the New People's Army - since 1980.

Marcos was not a stranger to the tactics of offering legalization to the CPP in exchange for the dismantling of the NPA if we consider that he had actually recognized and legalized the Lavalite "Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas" as early as October 1974 in exchange for the surrender of arms and collaboration in suppressive activities against the CPP, NPA and the NDF.

In 1976, Marcos further accommodated the Lavalite PKP by supplanting with Presidential Decree No. 885 the original Anti-Subversion Law Republic Act 1700 explicitly outlawing the Communist Party and all related organizations from 1957 onwards.

Under PD 885, the original target of the Anti-Subversion Law - the old merger party of the Communist Party and Socialist Party - was formally legalized under the cover of dropping explicit reference to it, redefining subversion as a crime in complicity with ANY foreign power (not necessarily socialist) and expanding the scope of organization which may be called subversive and whose officers and members may be accused of subversion.

Since the issuance of PD 885, there had been subsequent decrees regarding subversion. These did not change the legal status of the Lavalite

PKP. However, this pro-Marcos and pro-fascist party did not grow in strength due to its legal status but dwindled further into the status of a minor sect.

Under conditions that the CPP was the most consistent force fighting the fascist dictatorship and was a worthy ally in the broadest possible united front, all the major legal opposition parties endorsed the idea of legalizing the CPP upon the rise of a new government to replace the U.S.-Marcos regime.

But, of course, the unexpected calculation of most conservative opposition leaders ran in the following manner: the CPP would continue to be a problem for a new regime if it would not be enticed to become legal and the armed revolution would proceed.

Some opposition leaders openly expressed the view that legalization would bring the CPP to an arena where it would lose in a free and peaceful democratic debate. They hoped to have a situation where the CPP would be reduced to a minor legal party rather than be a major party that builds up its armed force to smash the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the main component of the reactionary state.

Marxist-Leninists know that if the CPP were legalized under the terms and conditions of the reactionaries, it would become a minor party not because it is going to lose in any democratic debate but because it is going to run up against the reactionary monopoly of the military, the civil

bureaucracy, the mass media, the Church, the electoral inspectors and so on.

The CPP would have to contend not only with adversaries on valid current issues but also with accumulated biases and misrepresentations against it by the U.S. and the local reactionary ruling classes.

And if ever the CPP would gain a significant share of the electoral vote despite tremendous odds, it could easily become the victim of provocations and incidents designed to rationalize the armed destruction of its exposed personnel and machinery.

So, the CPP cannot be baited into accepting legalization and the dismantling of its armed forces. It knows that it has become a major force because it is thriving on the tendency of the ruling system to disintegrate and it is capable of creating all the necessary forces for a people's democratic government through revolutionary struggle.

Through bitter experience, the CPP knows that without a people's army, the Filipino people have nothing. The CPP itself would be nothing without the New People's Army.

The Communist Party was legally and openly established in the Philippines in 1930. But soon the U.S. colonial authorities simply dispersed a rally of the party and then arrested its leaders on the charge of sedition. The CP leaders were convicted in 1932 and the party went underground.

The CP was legalized and its imprisoned leaders were released in 1936 because the Commonwealth government recognized the necessity of a broad popular front in the face of growing social unrest and the threat of international fascism. In 1938, the CP merged with the Socialist Party of the Philippines.

In the course of the struggle against Japanese fascism during World War II, the merger party of the CP and the SP as well as its army, the Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (Hukbalahap), became strong in Central Luzon. To carry out its reconquest of the Philippines and to secure neo-colonial advantages, the U.S. unfolded a series of moves to destroy the old merger party, the Hukbalahap and other related organizations.

A civil war would develop between the Philippine neocolonial state and the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (the erstwhile Hukbalahap) led by the old merger party, and would result in the defeat of the revolutionary forces due to errors of their leadership and the massive inflow of U.S. military assistance to the side of reaction.

With the clear intention of destroying the old merger party and all related organizations once and for all, the U.S. and the local reactionaries pushed the enactment of RA 1700 or the Anti-Subversion Law in 1957. But this law, which threatened to execute CP leaders, could not deter the reestablishment of the CPP.

As the crisis of the ruling system worsened, the revolutionary mass movement surged in the sixties and early seventies. The new crop of young communist cadres saw beyond doubt the logic of armed struggle, especially in the face of the Anti-Subversion Law.

To the delight of the U.S. and the local reactionaries, Marcos went on an unbridled anti-communist rampage from 1972 onwards. But eventually the fascist dictatorship would prove to be counterproductive to the ruling system.

Because it has built its strength through revolutionary struggle and at so much sacrifice, the CPP will never accept legalization if it means giving up its military strength and baring its chest to the bayonets of the reactionary state.

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MALAYA EXAMINES EMERGING LEFTIST PARTIES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9, 10 Jun 86

[Article by Nick Quijano in the "Insight" column: "Emerging Political Parties"]

[9 Jun 86 pp 1, 6]

[Text]

In a meeting last week of officers of the newly-founded Bukluran ng Sosyalistang Lip at Gawa (Bisig), someone asked: "Are people at ease with socialism now?"

Though made off-the-cuff, the question held a double meaning. Are people ready to accept radical politics, the "new politics" of issues and causes?

Judging from the emergence of leftist legal parties under the liberal political atmosphere of the Aquino government, the public is now in the mood to accommodate radical political views.

Aside from Bisig, the other prominent leftist parties or quasi-parties which emerged shortly after the February revolt are the Partido Demokratiko-Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP), the Volunteers for Popular Democracy (VPD) and the Partido ng Bayan (PB).

Though they have modestly referred to themselves as "emerging political parties," the fact that they have openly organized suggests that they are out to challenge the traditional elitist politics in their own turf.

The challenge cannot be taken lightly. As *Malaya* columnist Luis R. Mauricio noted about PB, "the

traditional politicians may be tempted to dismiss the planned party as an upstart, unable to gather support from the people because of its known communistic leanings."

"They err - and err extremely - because they misjudge the times, as well as the temper and perception of the people," Mauricio added.

The challenge is also evidenced by the leftist parties' declaration of going into the arena long monopolized by traditional politician-electoral politics.

The Partido ng Bayan of Jose Maria Sison and Alan Jaramines in its manifestoes straight to the heart of the issue: "Whoever intends to have some influence over the development and future of Philippine politics must enter this (electoral) arena."

For its part, the PDSP, represented in the open by its general-secretary Mar Camungo, has not only declared itself legal but also plans openly to participate in any elections.

Though Bisig, led by UP professors Francisco Nemenzo Jr. and Randolph David, is essentially a movement to make socialism acceptable, Bisig secre-

tary-general Ronald Llamas says they "are open to parliamentary struggle."

If Edicto dela Torre and Horacio "Boy" Morales of VPD have not openly stated if they are for elections.

But the two's program for "Popular Democracy," while drawing its strength from sectoral leaders who come from "people's consultative councils" that serve as more direct expressions of people's will and power, also calls for "elected representatives" to do the same work.

Yet, why elections? Well, because the politically dominant sector that emerged during the February revolt was the middle class.

The Partido ng Bayan has realized this. In defining its organizational task, it says: "The Partido ng Bayan is the political party of patriotic and progressive workers, peasants, students, professionals, businessmen and other sectors of the middle class."

The emphasis on "middle class" is not lip service.

In the view of many, the February revolt, which was largely the result of decades-long spadework by the tagging masses, was pursued to its successful conclusion by the middle class.

And though the middle class learned from February that they can assert their will through collective action (the

much heralded "people's power") they have somehow been diverted by the elite back into old habits, of elections and personalities.

"The people did not keep the power they won in the February Revolution but handed it over to the liberal bourgeoisie who, in turn, are bound to use it for their own class interests," Bisig says in a paper analyzing the present political situation.

A transfer of power that is unfortunate for democracy, in the view of VPD. "Democracy means relying on many leaders, and not just elite leaders but also middle class and lower class leaders," it said.

Still, in the view of the leftist parties, the highly politicized middle class is now coming of age, emerging as a potential ally of the toiling workers and peasants.

For most in the legal leftist parties, this had been difficult to accept. Traditionally, the left has always looked at the middle class with distrust.

But, as the underground Communist Party of the Philippines pointed out in its official organ - *Ang Bayan*, the balance of political forces has changed. In its comment about Aquino's coalition government, it said the government brings out "the fundamental struggle between imperialists, big bourgeois-compradors, landlords

and imperialist capitalists, on the one hand, and the middle and lower strata of society, on the other hand."

Now that the middle class has been recognized as an ally in "the struggle of the Filipino people since 1896 against foreign and feudal domination," as PB notes, each of the four leftist parties are presenting programs that recognize the middle class and its interests.

Active participation by the middle class, the two parties hope, would undercut the influence of the traditional political elites.

As PB promises, the "party opposes, and will rise above the dirty politics of the elite by concentrating on issues and principles and shunning those practices, such as vote-buying, terrorism, black propaganda and smear tactics, which have made Philippine elite politics specially repugnant to the people."

And as Bisig adds, the new politics is always to "further politicize and organize the people to help the masses wield political power."

Still, the leftist parties admit there is much work that remains to be done. And not least of which is preventing openly to the middle class the vision of a socialist future, now shorn of the anticommunist hysteria under Marcos.

[Article by Nick Quijano: "The New Parties' Political Ideologies"]

[10 Jun 86 pp 1, 6]

[Text]

For *Hukluran ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa* (Bisig), putting "the socialist alternative" on the agenda of political discourse in our country is its main concern.

For *Partido ng Bayan* (PB), the general program "is to advance the struggle for national freedom and democracy in all fields - in politics, in the economy, in culture and in international relations."

"A broader, popular democracy, a truly new political dream that more faithfully embodies the expectations of the newly awakened, articulate and politically active Filipinos" is the call of the *Volunters for Popular Demo-*

cracy (VPD).

"A classless society of working people, brought about by the construction and integration of appropriately Filipino forms of Socialism and Democracy - thus Filipino Democratic Socialism" is the avowed goal of the *Partido Demokratiko-Sosyalista ng Pilipinas* (PDSP).

These are the visions of the emerging parties or quasi-parties on the legal left - visions that are as valid as that of a conservative or liberal democrat, and that of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

A few months ago, the varieties of the leftist vision hardly saw print for many reasons, not the least among them was ousted President Marcos' anti-communist hysteria.

Under a common enemy (Marcos), the left, says a political observer, had no choice but to keep differences under wraps.

But under the "democratic space" ushered in by Mrs. Aquino's liberal rule, the left has gained a foothold in the mainstream consciousness - a gain which also spotlighted the fact that in the left, there are many varieties.

If Mrs. Aquino's democratic ambitions played a major role in the emergence of the political left, the CPP too shares equal billing.

Most of the key personalities behind the political left had dissented over the CPP's hard-line "boycott" policy in the snap elections.

Bisig evolved from the cause-oriented Lakas ng Sambayanan, which had earlier split from Bayan (the umbrella group of leftist groups) over the issue. Jose Ma. Sison, Fr. Ed dela Torre and Horacio Morales had opted for "critical participation in the polls."

The PDSP case is another matter. It has a long history of disagreements with the CPP over fundamental issues. Though it has a small armed wing, the Sandigan, it had always leaned more toward legal struggle.

With the CPP's boycott policy (the party has conceded it was a mistake), the political left gained credibility in the left. This credibility has forced the Left, at least in the cities, to show what it really was - a hundred flowers of socialist thought.

At Bisig's Alex Magno says, "Left politics is not only the CPP."

There is, however, the view that says the emergence of the political left poses no threat to the CPP.

An option, says a political observer, the CPP has in addressing the new situation is to adopt a "two track strategy." This strategy calls for a legal party and continued armed insurgency.

But the formation of a legal political party will be a tough choice for the CPP. There is always the possibility that the split - now present in the party could go deeper.

Underground sources say the CPP's dilemma right now is whether or not to soften "armed struggle" in favor of continuing the struggle "in a liberal democratic tradition." It is a development which bears watching.

While the political left has to address this issue soon, in the meantime, they have to, as Bisig says, "make their presence felt."

To attract others means not only getting their programs out in the open. It means convincing people to join the parties.

Since they belong to the left, the leftist parties are initially getting allies from other groups which share the same sentiments by using the "united front strategy."

VPD says a feature of popular democracy is "political pluralism." When addressed to the Left, "popular democracy envisions the emergence of social democratic parties, national democratic or nationalist parties, and even socialist parties. These would constitute the 'legal left' of Philippine politics."

The Partido ng Bayan is clear on this point. "The party is sufficiently flexible to enter into principled coalitions with other political parties when necessary, as well as with cause-oriented groups like Bayan," it says.

Bisig is also for alliance building, saying it would deepen relations with some blocs in the PDSP and the national democrats.

There is a need for alliance. Admits Bisig: "We lack the strength to counteract them (the power blocs directly influenced by the US). But in collaboration with other progressive groups, we can be strong."

Furthermore, it says, unity alone "can sustain and deepen a process that history has already set in motion."

A process - to the emerging leftist parties - is the gaining of the true democracy.

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CSO: 4200/1291

CPP CITES AGRARIAN CONCERN, URGES LAND REFORM

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 9 Jul 86 pp 17, 19

[Text]

MANILA, July 8

The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has declared that a genuine land reform program is necessary before peace could be established in the country.

In its monthly publication "Bayan," the CPP said "ours is not merely a peace and order problem, but also agrarian."

Political observers said the land reform program could be part of the agenda in the ongoing talks between government and CPP representatives for a possible ceasefire agreement.

The government side is being represented by Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra and Presidential Commission on Human Rights Chairman Jose W. Diokno.

Former newsmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo head the rebel panel.

DOUBTS

In asking the government to give premium to the agrarian problem, the CPP cited as reason its guerrilla wing, the New People's Army

(NPA), which it described as a "peasant army."

At the same time, the CPP branded the land reform program of the previous administration as "narrow and hypocritical."

The previous program, the CPP said, only found the farmers heavy in debts and "even drove them away from the farms they had been tilling."

It said it has doubts that the Aquino government would succeed in its land reform program.

The Aquino government is composed of the power blocks similar to those during the Marcos regime, it said.

"Only by actually giving the lands to the farmers would the country's economic backwardness be solved," the CPP said.

It added: "The Aquino government should realize that the Communist Party is not merely a peace and order problem, but also agrarian."

(PNA)

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CSO: 4200/1310

CEBU PAPER: NPA 90 PERCENT NONCOMMUNIST, USSR AID BELIED

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 5 Jun 86 p 7

[Commentary by Antonio Dinatago: "Is Moscow Helping the NPA?"]

[Text]

When President Ferdinand Marcos announced his 'election' plans, there were raised eyebrows in many capitals around the world, - except Moscow. Days before, the dictator's wife Imelda, already a powerful member of his Cabinet, visited the Soviet capital to inform Gorbachev and Gromyko of Marcos' plans. She was advised that 'Moscow would not interfere in the insurgency problem.'

Of increasing concern to the U.S. is the Pentagon's estimate of the growth of the insurgents. New People's Army (NPA), is now operating in all provinces. The State and Defense departments concede that while it is presently not strong enough to topple Marcos, the NPA could produce civil war on a massive scale on relatively short order.

In addition, the report from the Select Senate Com-

mittee on Intelligence that the Soviet Union has beefed up the embassy in Manila and has made indirect contacts with the insurgents in apparent preparation for giving arms and other supplies to what has been a homegrown and largely self-supporting rebel movement.

While some senators appear to get carried away by concern for U.S. strategic interests in the Philippines, other leaders on Capitol Hill caution against 'over interference'. They note the opinion of now Minister of Finance, Jaime Ongpin, a Harvard-trained executive in Manila and opponent of the Marcos' government. He describes the NPA as alarming - not overpowering. Accordingly, 90 percent are non-Communists, they are just people reacting to circumstances - poverty and military abuses. The Filipino is not a Bolshevik.

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CSO: 4200/1291

CEBU DAILY REPORTS NDF OFFICIAL'S LETTER TO AFP BROTHER

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 10 Jul 86 pp 15, 14

[Text] MANILA, July 9
 Rebel spokesman Antonio Zumel has castigated his younger brother, former Philippine Military Academy (PMA) superintendent Brig. Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel, for supporting last Sunday's failed coup.

"Why, my brother, why," the elder Zumel, a former journalist, said in his letter dated July 7 addressed to Ge-

neral Zumel at the Manila Hotel.

A copy of the letter was sent to the Philippine News Agency today.

General Zumel was one of the four generals who backed Sunday's proclamation of former MP Arturo Tolentino as the country's "acting president" at the historic Manila Hotel.

However, he rejoined the Armed Forces of the Philippines Tuesday after Tolentino's rebel government collapsed.

SADDENED

In his two-page letter bearing the letterhead of the National Democratic Front (NDF), the elder Zumel said he was "greatly saddened" by his younger brother's "affinity and service to the Marcos dictatorship which caused so much pain and suffering to our people."

He recalled that during the February military rebellion, "I was secretly hoping that you would make a clean break with the corrupt and repressive Marcos clique. When you did not, I tried to rationalize things. Perhaps, I told myself, it would have been out of character for you to abandon associates of so many years in their time of adversity..."

"But what I cannot fathom," according to the NDF spokesman, "is your present support and endorsement of the schemes of the Marcos clique to destabilize the government of Mrs. Corazon Aquino and restore Marcos rule which our people have soundly repudiated. Why, my dear brother, why?"

Zumel is one of the rebel emissaries to the ongoing ceasefire talks with the government. The other is another former newsmen, Satur Ocampo. (PNA)

MANGLAPUS OFFERS ELECTION REFORM PROPOSALS IN CEBU ADDRESS

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 12 Jul 86 pp 20, 19

[Text]

Former Sen. Raul Manglapus last night proposed a proportional representation in parliament, the development of a free party system and the inclusion of absentee voting and illiterates in the electoral process.

Manglapus, interviewed by *Sun-Star Daily* shortly before addressing the Rotary Clubs of Cebu, also recommended the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines as a step further in the peace talks between government and rebels.

Manglapus also described the recent attempted coup by Marcos loyalist as a "miscalcu-

lated meaning of people power." However, he advised people not to abandon vigilance against elements that try to destabilize the government.

INTERPLAY

The former exile, who founded the Movement for a Free Philippines, suggested an interplay of as many political parties to offer the electorate as many ideological alternatives as possible.

Under the concept of proportional representation, Manglapus said a voter can vote separately for a candidate and a party so even if he voted for a

losing candidate, "his voice can still be heard."

"In other words, one half of the parliamentary seats shall go to the winning candidates while the other half shall go to the parties," Manglapus said.

Under this scheme which is similar to Germany the party votes are totalized in the whole country. This will be compared to the sum total of all voters to get a percentage.

He further proposed that a certain cut-off percentage of party votes shall be imposed to determine what parties can sit in parliament.

VOTING

On the inclusion of illiterates to participate in the electoral process, Manglapus proposed for the reformation of the balloting system such as the use of pictures, cards, colors, symbols and even the push button system as practised in other democratic countries.

He said the Republic should allow absentee voting for Filipinos living or working abroad and who do not wish to renounce their Filipino citizenship.

The ballot, Manglapus said "is the most important function in a democracy, thus, the country, should put more money in adopting a more sophisticated system to curbing cheating."

On the peace talks between government and rebel representatives, Manglapus said the CPP should be legalized since it has contributed significantly to society.

CEBU COLUMNIST ON KMU MANUAL, BUSINESS APPEAL

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 19 Jul 86 pp 4, 19

[Commentary by Manuel S. Satorre, Jr.: "The KMU Manual"]

[Text]

A worker gave us a copy of what he said was a manual of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU). He told us that this was used in their teachings. When we went over the manual, we weren't surprised in what we discovered. What were in the manual were things that had happened or are taking shape in our midst today. The first rule emphasized in the manual was that strike or other mass action should be the first course of action of the union in solving the workers' problem. Arbitration only takes second priority.

Thus, it doesn't surprise us to see that this group without notice will simply stage a strike in a company, even if its members only

compose the minority. For under the second rule in the manual, the workers must not only involve themselves in making demands in a firm, but the larger struggle involving the political and economic concerns of the country. So, if a company would say that the group would never stage a strike because negotiations for arbitration are going on, it better think twice. For before any negotiation, a decision to strike has already been made.

From what we gathered in this manual, the ultimate aim of the group is not merely industrial peace in which the rights of workers are protected and their economic well-being uplifted. The group had clearly cited a socialistic goal in which the means of production that used to be owned by a few private people would now be by the workers. This is quite similar to Communism, in which all the means of production are owned by the

people or the state, but everything is run by the collective few. This, indeed, is a very dangerous concept because this will destroy free enterprise, the foundation of the democratic process.

As of this week, 57 strikes had been staged in the Metro Cebu area, most of them initiated by the KMU-National Federation of Labor (NFL). This certainly is alarming in a sense that this situation only arose now. Cebu's business community even got the jitters when it heard the workers at the Robinson's sing the "Internationale."

We've been told that business firms have expressed alarm that many have contemplated to close shop if the situation continues and is not corrected. One of the firms that has openly considered this option is Vhayan Glass Factory.

Because of the alarming labor situation, at least 30 business organizations in Metro Cebu, representing about 1,000 firms have decided to initiate a "Save Cebu Crusade" through lawyers Danilo Deen, Salutario J. Fernandez, Romulo Sening and Amadeo Seno Jr. They issued an appeal to government to do something about the situation and speci-

fied five specific demands:

1. A clear and unequivocal restatement by the government of its policy to promote equally the best interest not only of labor but also the business sector.

2. That the government must remove its perceptible undue partiality towards certain sectors in the labor.

3. That the government should actively enforce and apply the rule of law and impose all legal sanctions on all erring parties including the cancellation of the registration of unions which display consistent and blatant defiance of the law.

4. That the government should encourage the policy of settling labor disputes through amicable and non-coercive processes over disruptive measures of strikes, pickets, and lockouts.

5. That in the pursuit for redress of any labor grievance, all sectors, especially labor, should adhere to the

rules of law, comply with existing legal requirements, and be guided by the ultimate purpose of securing industrial peace and harmony.

These demands sound desperate in the face of the continuing labor strikes in the Metro Cebu area, which have affected not only the big firms, but also small establishments. Will the Aquino government respond?

A source told us that the days of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez are numbered. If he finally goes, don't you think President Aquino should appoint a minister who'll be fair to both labor and capital? If she finds one such as this, we'll probably have lesser strikes and more production.

Rotary District Gov. Rogo Tiu who spoke before the Metro Cebu Rotarians said all the anti-polio vaccines used in the country since 1979 come from Rotary International.

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CSO: 4200/1310

CHURCH LAY GROUP, SANCHEZ MEET ON CEBU LABOR UNREST

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 30 Jul 86 p 4

[Commentary by Godofredo H. Roperos: "A Fruitful Event"]

[Text]

DURING the consultation of the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference a few days ago, we understand that one of the highlighted major problems we face in the country, is the overriding poverty of a great number of our people attended by our continuing socio-economic instability. Well, we think this is fitting equally the crux of our dilemma. But how do we approach its solution?

We understand that Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez delivered a very lengthy talk, trying to clarify the apparent adverse effects of the government's liberal labor policies which, to our mind, have emboldened certain labor unions to initiate strikes at will against some business establishments. We agree, of course, that our workers have a right to demand better wages from the business community, commensurate to their work inputs.

We also agree that there are quite a number of shrewd businessmen among us who would rather that their workers work with the least pay, the better for them to get the most profit. In fact, we suspect that some proprietors, if they can help it, would prefer to hire workers who are uneducated, who are not capable of asserting their rights no matter how much they are being exploited, to insure their control over them.

We are also aware that many of our businessmen are not complying with most of our labor laws, and that they are continuously looking for loopholes or flaws in the rules and regulations which they can use to maximize the returns on their investments (ROI), even at the expense of the livelihood of their workers, and the financial income of the government. We have pointed this out a number of times before, how some of our businessmen "cheat" on their workers.

But our point is not that we oppose the idea of the workers asserting their right to better wages, or their right to a better way of life. We recognize the reality of poverty among many of our people. We accept the need for both the government and the private sector to truly (exert effort to help them out, to come to our impoverished populace's assistance, if we must improve the general well-being of the average Filipino.

Our point is that the time is not now to make this assertion of the workers' right to live better lives. We feel the timing is off. At a time when our government is still hard put in bringing together a package of programs that could lead to a fast economic recovery for our country, and the private sector are still unable to collect themselves and chart a direction towards which it can focus its col-

lective resources, rash strikes are uncalled for.

What we wished the Minister of Labor and Employment should have done was to formulate a strict program of implementation of our labor laws; religiously weed out from his ministry all undesirable personnel which we are sure there are quite a considerable number, some of whom may be in cahoots with the management of certain firms out to exploit the workers.

We are sure that most of the business establishments which have been fair and honest with their workers would welcome these moves on the part of the MLE, rather than suffer a wildcat strike that would do more harm than good to their businesses. And of course, came them to incur more losses than necessary, as when they would just strictly obey the labor laws, and follow the rules and regulations religiously.

Indeed, if you ask us, we have no quarrel at all to the "vision" of the Labor Minister regarding what his ministry can ideally do for and in behalf of both management and labor towards the attainment of labor peace. But he should not however, presume to know more thoroughly our labor problems here than the Cebuano leaders themselves, as when he charged Cardinal Vidal of being misinformed. We think it was an unnecessary remark.

But on the whole, we believe that the BBC and the visit of Minister Sanchez to Cebu over the weekend was one of the more fruitful events that happened here for some time.

CONCOM REDISTRICTING SCHEME FOR CEBU CONSIDERED

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 30 Jul 86 p 17

[text]

Under a redistricting scheme being considered by the Constitutional Convention (Con-Com) committee on legislative powers, configuration of Cebu's congressional districts will radically change.

And there is a possibility that Danao city will now be included in the second district.

Cebu city will become a distinct district, entitled to two seats, while the rest of the province will now have six congressional districts with one representation each, instead of the traditional seven districts.

These points were raised by Commissioner Hilario Davide Jr., committee chairman, during a radio interview Monday.

Davide hinted of Danao city becoming part of the second district. He said the district will include Cordova, Lapulapu

city, Mandaue city, Consolacion, Liloan, Compostela and possibly Danao city.

DISTRICTS

Danao city, with more than 58,000 votes, is the base of the leadership of former Congressman Durano Sr. in the first district.

Davide also disclosed that his committee is being assisted by the Commission on Elections (Comelec) in redistricting of the country.

He said the districts to be affected are the third, fourth, fifth and the sixth districts.

The redistricting will practically wipe out the original fourth district composed of the towns of Argao, Sibonga, Argao, Dalaguete and Alcoy.

For under the new scheme, Sibonga is expected to be transferred to the third district and the rest of towns will regroup with other fifth district towns to compose the new fourth district.

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CSO: 4200/1310

MALAYA VIEWS RURAL NEGROS LIFE AFTER FEB 86 REVOLT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nick Quijano, Jr in the "Insight" column: "The Landlords After the Fall"]

[Text]

Beyond the surface politics of old surrounding the new officers-in-charge, Himamaylan town, like most other Negros sugar towns, is caught between two worlds—one dying, the other struggling to be born.

It is a transition phase where the hacendero is slowly giving way to a world of sugar workers owning their own lands. It is a difficult phase because some of the older hacenderos have closed their eyes, fearing that if they opened them it would mean their end.

On the hills rising proudly behind Himamaylan's back, some 300 New People's Army guerrillas don't care about the hacenderos and are trying to hasten birth of this new world by bloody convulsions, amid gently twittering birds.

It is a kind of birthing the military will not permit to be used. But the soldiers, recently beefed-up by Mindanao veterans, are caught, too, in a straitjacket. Soldiers, despite a refurbished image, cannot dust off past shortcomings.

Six soldiers were killed in a firefight with NPAs in sitio Hanayo, barangay Carabalan, on the day the FDSA revolt started, Feb. 22. Later in the afternoon, reports a Task Force Detasement (TFD)-led fast-acting mission, avenging soldiers allegedly set fire to some 12 houses in the sitio.

On the following day, reports the same mission, soldier again struck by allegedly killing two young men from barangay Tonggo.

The madness quieted down after February, and the hills were stilled as the guerrillas awaited the outcome of peace talks between their leaders and the church officials led by Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich.

But memories are fresh, says Fr. Michael McShane, the Columban parish priest of barangay Agusan. In these tries to outlaying sitos he sees, he says, the people still fear soldiers, wishing they would not be there.

"People too are hungry," he says, "they are asking for bread not arms." He, however, is happy to report that rice will be arriving in late June from church relief agencies.

But insurgency and poverty, for the moment, are muted storm clouds in the Himamaylan landscape. In the brooding moments before confronting again the fear-some storm, the town's 70,000 or so inhabitants are preoccupied with the troubles facing the small, fragile figure of OIC Ernesto R. Rodriguez Jr., 75.

It has been said that Negros planters take care of their people from cradle to grave. It is a father-to-children relationship which Negros planning officer Roque Hofilena objects to because it has tended "to perpetuate an attitude of chronic dependency by the workers on their 'ama' (the planter)." "

Such feudal relationship also fosters political control, as what occurred in Homanaylan under the Gatudao, in power since 1953, as government changed hands only within family members. So much so, Rodriguez charges, no one could be employed by government without "the Gatudao's blessings."

He also accuses them of "deliberately keeping the people poor so they can have control."

So complete was the control of power that former Mayor Jose Gatudao, as Rodriguez claims, conducted public business only on Wednesdays in the past two years.

In the process, he "neglected the town," Rodriguez says. Homanaylan, he says, had a dirty public market, widespread drug addiction, a non-existent water supply, scores of illegal loggers, a very small police force and graft and corruption in the municipal hall.

Rodriguez says he has cleaned up the market, revived a water supply system which before did not work because of substandard construction of its system and booted out incompetent town officials.

The last move sent tongues wagging and then sparked 9 days of noisy demonstrations, the first ever to occur in the town plaza fronting municipal hall.

Led by 11 dismissed municipal employees, the protesters soundly pilloried Rodriguez for his alleged unfairness and demanded his resignation. They had also forced him to transfer office to barangay Agutisan, the turf

of the Ramos family of which Rodriguez is a member.

Rodriguez says he fired the employees because they "were casuals, civil service ineligible and Gatudao cronies." He adds the demonstrations were funded by the Gatudaos.

"We are not funding them," answers Hernan Gatudao, 54, a former Sangguniang Bayan member. "We only contributed because they (the protesters) asked for donations. Anyway, they had approached everybody in the town."

Gatudao adds they had no fight with Rodriguez, as they expected to be out after February. "They had won and we lost," he concedes.

He also claims that their only meeting with Rodriguez was cordial. The Gatudaos, he says, were concerned about what would happen to their municipal employees, and that was the substance of their meeting.

"We asked him not to retire or remove our municipal employees without cause, like pending cases. He said they (the employees) will stay. The next day, he started firing them."

The rallies charged Rodriguez with "nepotism" for allegedly appointing three relatives to the town board. He denies the charge, saying "it was (Aquilino) Pimentel who appointed them. Talking of nepotism, they (the Gatudaos) were much worse."

Gatudao also claims Rodriguez is "not a registered voter of the town" and that "he does

not have a house there."

"It is correct that I am not a registered voter," Rodriguez says, "but I am a qualified voter. There is also a difference between legal and actual residence. I grew up here."

The brickbats are expected to continue, prompting Rodriguez to doubt "if the people want me." But some townspeople say they will give him time. Says George Chavez, 71, "we will cooperate with him. Only, shouldn't we play politics only during elections?"

With that, the OIC interlude shutters in the realities of Negros. Undoubtedly, Rodriguez wants to "do something good for his people in his last days", but, so far, he has not confronted the larger issues of Negros.

He is quiet about land reform, preferring only to say that his family is giving rice to the workers of their hacienda.

He may also have missed the point that Negrenses are transforming. A fellow planter, talking about the problems of shifting from sugar to rice, says of the Negrenses, "the minds of our people are open now. You can't tell them this or that, you cannot force them now. You have to convince them."

The remark is doubly significant. It not only shows planters are realizing they cannot go on with their autocratic ways but also shows sugar workers are now in a position to determine whatever happens to Negros.

Either way, the hacendero is counting his last days in the hacienda.

SOUTH COTABATO EVACUEES FACE HUNGER, DISEASE

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA In English 24 Jun 86 p 14

[Article by Edwin Mercurio]

[Text]

ALABEL. South Cotabato — Lack of medicine, food supplies and cramped living quarters have caused the outbreak of diseases affecting about 2,000 panic-stricken evacuees in the coastal town of Alabel, two town officials told *Malaya* last week.

Mayor-designate Hernando L. Sibugan of Alabel and Eusebio A. Andang of Malapatan, two coastal towns 50-60 kilometers away from Gen. Santos City, said that the heightened confrontation between the NPA and government troops forced civilians to flee to safer areas.

"Their large number and cramped shelters resulted to the spread of diseases," the two mayors said.

Sibugan said that fears of renewed fighting similar to that of the June 3 Kihian encounter where 23 people were reported killed forced some 400 families to seek shelter in this nearby municipality.

The mass exodus of residents, he said, increased after the June 8 killing of barangay captain Erlindo Manggaron of barrio Pagana, Malapatan.

Sibugan said that Manggaron was killed inside his residence by three armed men wielding grand rifles. Three other armed men who served as the group's lookout surrounded the victim's house.

Residents disclosed that the victim was a former CHDF member and the town's top councilor. They also said that the slain barangay official together with Marolino Padinas, a former barangay captain of the same place were disarmed by about 40 NPA rebels November last year.

Padinas transferred his entire family to Surigao after the incident. He was succeeded by the victim.

Malapatan Mayor-designate Eusebio A. Andang told *Malaya* that the NPA guerrillas armed with 60 mm baby mortars attacked June 3, two CHDF detachments under Commander Boy Querio and Templonuevo at Kihian, Malapatan.

The group was met however, by fierce resistance and withdrew after

suffering an undetermined number of casualties and inflicting heavy damage on the militia forces.

Civilians were also killed and injured during the crossfire. No NPA casualty was seen at the scene of the fighting, the mayor said. The raid resulted in the death of 7 CHDFs and 16 civilians, five of them children Sibugan and Andang said.

Despite the assurance given by government authorities regarding their safety, the civilians now temporarily housed at the Alabel Public School and the town's Catholic parish convent, refused to return to their homes.

Sibugan described the NPAs as "well-behaved" and "well-organized" but said the barrio folks were afraid that the large concentration of their guerrilla fighters and their continued presence could

precipitate another round of fighting with government troops.

Both mayors estimate the NPA strength along the borders of Malapatan, Alabel and Malungon to be somewhere between 300-500 fully armed regular fighters.

Those who fled their homes believe that the only safe recourse for them is to evacuate and wait for things to clear up before they return to their homes.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) has donated about 40 sacks of rice while another 500 sacks of rice and boxes of dried fish were also donated by the Philippine National Red Cross.

Volunteers, however, disclosed that a box of medical supplies and food provisions may not last long because of the increasing number of evacuees.

Governor-designate Ismael Sueno also visited the area and sent additional food supplies.

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CSO: 4200/1291

SANCHEZ WAGE EXEMPTION MOVE UPSETS BUSINESS SECTOR

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 85 pp 1, 14

[Article by Olaf S. Giron]

[Text]

The business sector is in turmoil over the unprecedented act of Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez revoking the wage exemption granted by the National Wages Council to Technogas company, an appliance-manufacturing firm.

The unilateral decision of Sanchez would drive the company out of business, sources at Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) said yesterday.

They said the firm had previously wanted to close shop but had been prevailed upon by certain labor ministry officials to keep on.

The Technogas case, the same sources said, would further worsen the fear among businessmen and investors that the present MOLE administration is "callous" to their problems.

Sanchez, documents showed, revoked the decision of the NWC executive committee last May 9. At the same

time, he ordered the company to comply with Wage Order No. 6, which became effective on Nov. 1, 1984.

The move was surprising because the case had already been considered a closed one, according to labor ministry officials who requested that their identities be withheld.

The NWC has not carried out the Sanchez order as it had received word that Technogas is filing a motion for reconsideration, the sources said.

The Technogas case history showed that the firm's first application for exemption from Wage Order No. 6, which increased the take home pay of industrial workers by P5 daily, was disapproved by the NWC executive committee in July of 1985.

The disapproval was based on committee findings that the company had the capability to comply with the wage order. However, on Aug. 1, 1985, the firm filed a motion for reconsideration.

After several conciliation meetings, the committee reached a compromise decision. The firm was granted a six-month exemption on condition it would not resort to laying off employees or undertake any rotation scheme during the period.

Subsequently, the company filed another application for exemption from the same wage order on the ground that it was incurring severe losses.

The firm then qualified itself as a distressed establishment entitled to a one-year exemption, supposedly from Nov. 1, 1985 to Oct. 31, 1986.

On Feb. 4, 1986, the executive committee granted the company an 18-month exemption effective Nov. 1, 1984, to April 31, 1986. But beginning May 1, 1986, the company would begin implementing the wage order.

Sanchez's revocation of the NWC exemption will result in the retroactive payment of Technogas of differentials since Nov. 1, 1984, which the firm cannot afford to do.

At one time, the company was threatened with a strike, precipitating a threat from Technogas officials they would close their business if they continued to be burdened with conditions they could not afford to meet.

Labor conciliators persuaded the company against closure after convincing workers not to make excessive demands.

There was no explanation why Sanchez decided to revoke the NWC exemption. But sources said the decision may have come about following recommendations from close advisers.

BIGGER PROFITS SEEN IN SMC, PLDT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Jun 86 p 6

[Text]

Shares of San Miguel Corp. have stabilized at current levels of P37, up almost 70 per cent since March, in spite of the troubles that attended the abortive purchase of 33.1 million shares by Andres Soriano III, chairman and chief executive officer.

Prices of PLDT stocks have also crossed P100 in the face of reports that the good government commission has suspicions that substantial blocks of the company's equity are probably owned by so-called Marcos cronies.

The two companies, listed on the commercial-industrial board of the Makati and Manila stock exchanges, have "carried the ball" in the capital markets since Mrs. Corason Aquino became president on

Feb. 25.

Stock market analysts who consented to give their opinions on the price behavior of SMC and PLDT on condition that their names will not be mentioned, pointed out that "a house cleaning" in the two firms may ultimately show that they are making more profits than they care to reflect in their financial statements.

In the case of SMC, for example, the profits of its foreign subsidiaries have never been consolidated in the statements of the mother company. San Miguel Brewery (HK) Ltd., for example, is known to be an extremely profitable operation but SMC stockholders have allegedly never been informed of the extent of the profits made.

Neptunia Corp., is another "grandchild" of SMC, it being wholly owned by San Miguel International operating under the laws of the Bahamas. SMC International is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SMC Manila.

The interpretation of stock analysts of rising prices is that the management of SMC may divulge to the stockholders the size of the profits from foreign operations. This means that the foreign operations will have to remit earnings to SMC. The remittances will increase profits.

Last year, SMC reported sales of about P11 billion but net profits were recorded at less than P400 million or about three per cent of revenues.

SMC's regular quarterly-cash dividend of P0.35 has not improved for many years. But three weeks ago, SMC announced a 15 per cent stock dividend which means that stockholders on record as of yesterday will get 15 per cent additional shares without having to pay for them.

PLDT, on the other hand, is reported to have raised so much no-cost capital from its own customers who are required to buy preferred shares before they could be provided with the service. These funds have reportedly eased the financial burden of the firm to the extent that it has been able to declare huge profits during the first quarter of the current year. (JH)

/13046

CSO: 4200/1291

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY TROUBLES REPORTED

Continuing Brownouts Reported

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Text]

Brownouts will continue this week and may include industries unless one of four generating plants of the National Power Corp. (NPC) under repair is restored today, the Manila Electric Co. (Meralco) said yesterday.

Meralco added that on account of the power supply deficiency from the government-owned NPC, it has prepared a schedule of two-hour brownouts for residential and commercial cus-

tomers twice a day today.

Unless Sucat unit 3 which was shut down last Friday is restored into line today, Meralco said, industries will be affected with a four-hour brownout today.

Power interruptions will start at 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

NPC informed Meralco that the deficiency in the power supply for the whole of the Luzon area is due to the shutdown

of Malaya 1 and Sucat 3 for repairs. Sucat 1 and Manila Unit 3 are on annual overhauling.

Malaya 3 and Sucat 1 and 4 are operating on a limited generation capability as are hydroelectric and geothermal plants on account of low reservoir elevation and low steam supply, respectively, the NPC said.

Debt to NPC Prompts Concern

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jun 86 p 23

[Article by Ellen Samaniego]

[Text]

The state-owned National Power Corp. has revised its projected cash deficit this year from P6 billion to P7.8 billion because of its ballooning receivables, particularly from the cash-strapped Manila

Electric Co. (Meralco).

NPC vice president for finance Chris Herrera said over the weekend that the revision in the power firm's projected deficit took into consideration Meralco's cur-

rent unpaid account of P1.3 billion.

Herrera disclosed that the amount is on top of its accumulated deficit of P8.8 billion from 1981 to 1985.

This P8.8 billion shortfall was funded mainly by bridge

financing, such as oil credits, which NPC is now negotiating to be restructured into long-term loans. Philippine National Oil Co. provided most of the oil credits.

NPC's receivables as of last month already widened to P4.9 billion from the first quarter level of P4.4 billion.

Based on NPC's figures, Meralco accounted for P3.2 billion of NPC's total receivables of P4.9 billion in the first five months of the year. Meralco's payables to NPC during the first quarter reached P2.6 billion, which is more than 50 percent of NPC's collectibles during the period.

Out of the P3.2 billion payables of Meralco during the five-month period, P942 million represents its current obligations to NPC while P168.3 million represents its restructured credits.

The bulk, or about P2.04 billion, represents its overdue obligations to the NPC, which it failed to service because of its tight financial problems.

The balance of NPC's receivables as of May consisted of the P733.4 million credit extended to the National Electrification Administration

(NEA)-assisted cooperatives; P537 million unpaid obligations of some private industrial firms; P247.2 million from several government agencies; and P192.04 million from utilities.

Because of the pressure these receivables exert on NPC's financial position, the power firm has asked Meralco to retire its overdue liabilities including interest and to pay its current bills totalling P1.3 billion a month starting July this year.

Herrera, however, indicated that NPC might be relieved of about P4.1 billion, which constitutes the bulk of its projected deficit for 1986, if the government takes over the assets and liabilities of the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant I (PNPP).

But he pointed out that NPC has to put up substitute power plants which will cost P450 million, to replace the nuclear plant which has a designed capacity of 620 megawatts.

These projects include the 300 megawatt coal-fired Calaca II, Sucat I and IV, Bacon-Manito geothermal plant, and a coal-fired plant in Mindanao. He added that the construction of these projects should commence by next year.

Cartoon Views Appeal Against Rate Hike

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Jul 86 p 4

[Cartoon]



/13046

CSO: 4200/1291

DURANO CLAIMS DANGO OWES FIRMS FOR PROJECTS

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 14 Jul 86 pp 22, 21

[Text]

The Danao City Government is indebted to Universal Cement, Co. and Durano & Co. in the amount of P83 million for the cost in the implementation of the projects covering 74,425 kms. or 577,571 square meters of national, city and barangay roads and 6,6601 hectares of reclaimed areas or sites of a total area of 644,172 square meters, *Sun-Star Daily* gathered yesterday.

In a paid advertisement with *Sun-Star Daily*, former Congressman Ramon M. Durano Sr. said all these years they forgot to press for an accounting, not until after the Aquino government through Danao city OIC, Jovenal Almendras published in the papers that he and his firms are indebted to the City Government in unpaid taxes.

Durano said the publication was a blessing in disguise because, he said, if the taxes were liquidated before Danao City OIC Almendras came into power, we could have been accused of collusion since my wife Beatriz and son Ramon Jr. succeeded each other in serving as city mayor of Danao.

Durano recalled that in the later part of 1960 he went to see then President Garcia in Malacañang to request for an allotment of the President's discretionary fund to finance the development of Danao. He said it was his childhood dream to develop Danao, then a town.

He said President Garcia, however, denied his request.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

The former congressman said President Garcia instead suggested as saying: "Man, why don't you develop Danao with private funds if you want it to be the model town in Cebu. By concreting all its roads at

your expense. Later on you can just claim for tax credits equal to the amounts you have spent for its projects."

Durano said he honestly took the words of President Garcia as an order from the President of the Philippines.

According to Durano, Unicemco and Durano & Co. undertook the projects of Danao and advanced its costs as there was no government appropriation earmarked to finance them.

He said Garcia won in the 1961 elections by a big margin in Danao.

The old man said from that time on it almost became his habit to develop Danao with his own resources or funds of Unicemco and Durano & Co. He said this was also true during the time of President Marcos where some city projects were undertaken without any funds appropriation but "were advanced by us under a tax-credit arrangement."

He said they did not press hard for reimbursement or liquidation of what had been spent for the development of Danao, he said it just became a continuous undertaking for the love of his hometown until it was converted into a city.

"I am making this as a gesture of fair-dealing and for the people to judge the issue whether my selfless love to develop the place of my birth is a faith or virtue," Durano said.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS SALE, ACCOUNTS MANAGEMENT SOUGHT

Australian Interest Noted

Memo to THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Jul 86 pp 9, 11

[Text]

LOCAL and Australian businessmen eyeing possible joint ventures recently urged the government to list all government-owned corporations with non-performing assets (NPAs) that are to be sold to the private sector.

In a workshop on investments and joint ventures at the recently concluded 11th Philippine Australian Business Cooperation Committee meeting, they also recommended that business organizations like the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) similarly produce a list of private companies with underutilized capacities.

These lists, said the Australian businessmen, should be provided to the Australian-Philippines Business Cooperation Committee (APBCC) so that opportunities could be identified where Australian businesses can manufacture under license.

Other recommendations of the participants of the workshop were:

- Australian Department of Science should provide information on projects which can be used as basis of joint venture collaboration
- Commission studies by the

Philippine Research on Academic Institutions on how Australian investments have been performing in the recent years.

Joint ventures between Australian and local businessmen may initially take the form of manufacturing under license which entail relatively low costs. It would also allow enough time to determine whether both companies would want to enter into a longer term of venture, they said.

THE participants endorsed the government's proposal for the Board of Investments (BOI) to be transformed from a regulatory board to an investment promotions agency. They also stressed the need for consultations with the government on the 60/40 equity on voting shares in joint venture investment projects.

• • •

THE banking and finance workshop was highlighted by two suggestions.

- The desirability/feasibility of a "co-investment" fund which is to be set up on a 50-50 percent basis between financial institutions and interested private industry organization

- The use of "freely usable pesos" (FUPs) to service part of the country's foreign debt

Two Options Eyed

Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS In English 29 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text]

FISCAL and monetary authorities are considering two options in stripping the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) of some P160 billion in non-performing accounts (NPAs).

Government sources said one option is for the distressed accounts to be spun off completely and sold. Another would give DBP or the PNB the management of the accounts transferred to the national government.

Meanwhile DBP chairman Jesus Estanislao said that the viability of the bank would be assured until 1991 under the restructuring program recently approved for government financial institutions (GFIs).

Estanislao said that if the NPAs were transferred to the national government, the DBP would have about P10 billion resources and a networth of P2 billion to P2.5 billion.

At present, the DBP's total resources amount to about P60 billion, which means, about P50 billion would have to be transferred to an asset disposal trust. Its management or disposal would be under an asset management company.

DBP officials said that with a net worth of about P2.5 billion, the bank would be able to borrow about P7.5 billion to maintain viable operations.

They said the bank has drawn up a five-year program covering its restructured operations from 1987-1991.

...

DISPOSAL of the NPAs of the PNB and the DBP is among the major features of a sweeping reforms which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) wants under standby agreement.

The IMF agreement which is being negotiated here with an IMF group, would include a new loan package over an 18-month period.

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CSO: 4200/1291

WORLD BANK RAISES COCONUT ASSISTANCE TO \$150 MILLION

Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS In English 29 Jul 86 p 9

{Text}

THE World Bank has reportedly "sweetened" the financial assistance it is offering to the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) by raising the amount from \$90-to-\$150 million and reducing interest charges from nine-to-seven percent.

In addition, the requirement imposed on PCA to provide a peso counterpart of the loan was scrapped, PCA officials disclosed yesterday.

Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra Jr., meantime, indicated yesterday he would support availment of the WB loan offer provided the institution drops its condition calling for the reimposition of the coconut levy to ensure payment of the loan.

Mitra said the loan would perhaps be palatable should the WB agree to settle for the grant of a national government guarantee on the loan, the proceeds of which are earmarked for the coconut replanting program.

ACCORDING to sources, the "sweetened" loan was offered by John Clieve, a WB official, in a meeting last week with PCA officials.

They noted, too, the inclination of local monetary officials to seriously consider tapping the WB loan because of the "easier terms" offered and what they described as "sincere desire of the World Bank" to help the local coconut industry maintain its share in the world market.

Mitra said that "we have not totally turned our backs on the World Bank loan offer because we think the bank's officials would reconsider their previous conditions attached to the loan package."

He pointed out the urgency of resuming the replanting program this year as well as embarking on the rehabilitation of some 80,000 hectares of coconut farms.

713056

CSO: 4/00/1791

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER MILITIA FORCE

BED21000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 28 July editorial: "Enhance Party leadership Over the Self-Defense Militia Force"]

[Text] Our entire party, people, and armed forces are duty-bound to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland while fulfilling our internationalist obligation. Although considering socialist construction as the first and foremost task, we must exert all-out efforts to build the all-people national defense and make the people's armed forces firm and strong in every aspect.

Beside a people's regular army--which includes the main force and local force--with ever higher comprehensive quality and increasingly modern equipment, we must have a powerful reserve force and a broadly spread self-defense militia force of good quality.

Self-defense militiamen retain an extremely important position. Therefore, we must make the self-defense militia force pure and strong in all aspects so that it can serve as the core in the all-people war to fight the enemy with high efficiency under all circumstances and, together with the public security force, can play a key role in the all-people struggle to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, maintain political security and social order and safety, and stand ready for troop reinforcement and combat-support activities.

The self-defense militia force, if rigorously organized and commanded and imbued with a high sense of organization and discipline and an intensive military bearing, can develop its exemplary and assault role in productive labor as well as in the struggle against natural disasters, thereby helping to carry out successfully all tasks related to production development, economic building, and the three revolutions in localities.

We must go by the task of national defense and security in close combination with the central task of localities, the reorganization of production and redistribution of labor, the socialist transformation and construction work, and the task of building districts and making grassroots units comprehensively firm and strong to build the self-defense militia force.

The building of the self-defense militia force must be carried out in close combination with that of a reserve force for mobilization purposes. When mobilization is yet to be put into effect, members of the reserve force serve as self-defense militiamen in their localities. When a mobilization order is issued, members of the reserve force must be mobilized quickly and accurately but in a way that does not weaken the self-defense militia force.

It is necessary to concentrate efforts on consolidating and streamlining the contingent of self-defense militia and combat force cadres, especially in strategically important areas such as the border, coastline, off-shore islands, the central highlands, cities, and industrial complexes.

Due to the development of socialist industrialization, the building of the self-defense militia force, especially self-defense militia units in various sectors and state establishments, must be stepped up appropriately and in a way that corresponds to the important position and great capabilities of the working class in the defense of the fatherland.

Striving to satisfactorily carry out political indoctrination and foster a fighting will along with implementing training plans under a basic program is the prime factor in improving the quality of the self-defense militia force in the face of the new situation.

We must continue developing the self-defense militia force in localities where it still accounts for an exceedingly low percentage. However, we must ensure that the development of the self-defense militia force in these localities is carried out in accordance with the prescribed criteria.

Intensifying the leadership of local party committee echelons in every aspect is the factor that decides success in the development and operation of the self-defense militia force. That leadership should be manifested by various directives, resolutions, suitable policies and measures, and the effort to implement them specifically and effectively on the political, ideological, and organizational fronts.

Grassroots party committees and party chapters must constantly sustain rigorous leadership over the self-defense militia force. They must also appoint qualified party committee members or party members to directly participate in and supervise the activities of this force.

Along with assigning grassroots party committee secretaries or deputy secretaries to serve as village military unit political commissars, military commands at various state establishments should strive to ensure that all village military unit chiefs are party members or party committee members.

It is necessary to increase the percentage of party members in the contingent of commanding cadres of various self-defense militia detachments. Concerning localities with a weak political base, it is even more necessary to step up party development work especially in the self-defense militia force, with emphasis on the contingent of commanding cadres.

We must develop the leading and exemplary role of party members, the crucial role of the Ma Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the responsibility of the people and proletarian dictatorship system in localities to build the self-defense militia force and ensure all of its activities. It is also necessary to combine the building of the self-defense militia force--especially its contingent of commanding cadres and combat units--with the struggle to make party organizations and party chapters pure and strong.

The building of the self-defense militia force should be constitutionalized by various documents of the administrations at all levels. Some localities with experience must coordinate with the state in encouraging the people to establish national defense funds at the grassroots level. All cooperatives, factories, and organs must create favorable conditions for various self-defense militia detachments to constantly engage in production and ensure combat readiness.

Under the centralized and unified leadership of various party committee echelons, all mass organizations must develop the right to collective mastery of the laboring people in educating and motivating the masses to execute various policies concerning the building and combat activities of the self-defense militia force.

Local military organs at all levels must satisfactorily play their role as advisers to help various party committee and administrative echelons direct and supervise the building and activities of the self-defense militia force in all aspects. They must also stay close to all villages, city wards, and establishments to intensively inspect, supervise, and direct the performance of their work with special attention being given to the localities in which various establishments are still weak.

No matter where they are stationed, the local force, main force, and border defense force are duty-bound to guide and assist local self-defense militia units in carrying out training and combat activities.

Thoroughly aware of the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland and firmly adhering to the party's line on all-people national defense and people's warfare, we must pay great attention to intensifying party leadership over the self-defense militia force, fully developing its strength and great ability in production and work related to combat readiness and fighting, and ensuring that it coordinates with other forces in defeating all enemy schemes to safeguard all localities and contribute to firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

1960/4

CSO: 4209/730

BRIEFS

ARMY ACADEMY CEREMONY--On 7 July, the Vietnam Army Academy held a solemn ceremony to mark its 40th founding anniversary. Attending the ceremony among others were leading cadres of the Lam Dong provincial party committee and people's committee and the 7th military region command, Soviet experts, and retired cadres and workers of the Defense Ministry. On this occasion, Major General Tran Ba Khue, vice rector of the academy, delivered a speech highlighting the growth and achievements of the academy over the past 40 years. [Summary] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jul 86 p 1] /9604

DEATH OF VPA GENERAL--The Ministry of National Defense has announced the death of Major General Le Trung Ngo, commander of the XI Army Corps. Maj Gen Le Trung Ngo was born on 1 February 1926 at Tinh An village in Son Tinh District of Nghia Binh Province. He passed away on 8 July at the 108th military hospital after a period of illness. [Summary] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jul 86 p 2] /9604

CSO: 4209/730

ARMY PAPER CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY TOWARD ASEAN

BK030929 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Quang Loi: "ASEAN and U.S. Design"]

[Text] Opening his speech at a meeting with Indonesian President Suharto and the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries on Bali Island (Indonesia) in May 1986, U.S. President Reagan, who appeared to be in a good mood, told a story about two men running for their lives when they encountered a ferocious bear in a jungle. When one of the men stopped so he could put his shoes on, the other man became suspicious, asking: "Don't you think that with the shoes on you can run faster than the bear?" The former answered: "I'm not concerned about running faster than the bear, just you." Seeing that this made the ASEAN foreign ministers laugh, Reagan went on: "We do not have to wear shoes to flee the enemy. But we have to work shoulder to shoulder toward bringing about freedom and stability to a number of nations in the region."

Political observers have talked a lot about the sensationally humorous story of the U.S. President. Well-informed people held that the story is another indication of the U.S. attempt to woo and draw ASEAN into the U.S. orbit in order to serve U.S. designs to make a comeback in Southeast Asia.

Attempt to "SEATO-IZE" ASEAN

Southeast Asia is an important strategic region with many sea and air routes linking it with Europe, Africa, East Asia, and the Persian Gulf. This region is very rich in natural resources such as rubber, petroleum, natural gas, tin, bauxite, copper, and uranium. Its manpower is abundant.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded in 1967 with the purpose of promoting socioeconomic cooperation between member countries. But contrasting with the initial intention, the cooperation in this grouping of countries has not yet appeared to be that of an economic organization. ASEAN is seen by public opinion as a political organization. Since the United States developed its Asia-Pacific strategy, which embodies a design to make a comeback in Southeast Asia, this organization has been in danger of being turned into a military bloc to replace

the SEATO military bloc which fell apart disastrously following the U.S. setback in the war of aggression against Vietnam. It is precisely because of this that for a few years now, Washington has intensified its military assistance to the ASEAN states and has promoted bilateral or multilateral military cooperation among this grouping of countries, trying to turn ASEAN gradually into a military bloc--a prop for the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression in Southeast Asia.

It is noted that high-ranking U.S. military officers have made repeated visits to various ASEAN countries, including the most recent trip of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger--in early April 1986. With the use of all possible means, the Pentagon has tried to maintain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, including the two largest U.S. air force and naval bases overseas--Clark and Subic--where there are 15,000 American troops stationed. These bases are the main bases of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the 13th U.S. Air Wing in the Pacific.

Many military observers hold that the United States has always regarded Thailand--the former satellite country of the United States during its war of aggression against the Indochinese countries--as the most reliable foothold through which to exercise its strategy of making a comeback in Southeast Asia.

Since 1982, the U.S. and Thai armed forces have conducted annual war games codenamed "Cobra Gold" in areas near the territories of the three Indochinese countries. Washington has just provided Thailand with its most sophisticated weapons such as F-16 aircraft and various kinds of modern radars that can detect enemy artillery firepower. Washington and Bangkok has decided to set up a huge arms stockpile in Thailand, thereby paving the way for the U.S. plan to interfere in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

This arms stockpile, together with the other existing U.S. war materiel depots in Japan and the Philippines, will form a huge system of supply bases for the 300,000-strong U.S. Rapid Deployment Force set up on the route from Guam, Okinawa, Clark, and Subic to the military bases in Thailand--which the United States is planning to reoccupy on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and in the Middle East. Washington has often gone out of its way to show the world that it has clean hands in the Cambodia issue. However, within the framework of its scheme to return to Southeast Asia, the United States has dipped its dirty interventionist hands ever more deeply into this issue. In a recent issue, AFRICASIA magazine clearly pointed out that, together with China, the United States is the backer of the Cambodian opposition forces and that all U.S. aid, which consists mainly of weapons, has been delivered through Thai territory by special units of the Royal Thai Armed Forces.

In 1985, U.S. aid in various forms to these Cambodian opposition forces might have hit the \$25-30 million mark.

Discordant Thoughts

To draw the ASEAN countries into its adventurous military plans in its bid for a comeback in Southeast Asia, Washington has made every effort to threaten ASEAN with an imaginary "bogeyman:" the so-called "threat posed by the Soviet Union and Vietnam" to the Southeast Asian region. Some foreign sources have revealed that during his recent meeting with the Indonesian president and ASEAN foreign ministers in Bali, U.S. President Reagan advised the ASEAN countries to work toward a SEATO-style form of military cooperation so as to "establish a new system of security in the region." Several ASEAN states, however, have been cool to the advice and some have categorically dismissed it as "inappropriate." On the contrary, they adamantly demanded that the United States do away with protectionism in its trade with ASEAN. Indonesia and Malaysia were concerned by the possibility of U.S. military policy provoking a large-scale conflict, a danger currently looming large over ASEAN. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja declared in the 4 May 1986 issue of the magazine ASIaweek: "We feel that if the United States has its bases in the Philippines, then there is no reason why we should protest the presence of Soviet bases in the region. This is not a threat to us. Communism has never come to us on board warships."

In the economic and commercial fields, the difference in U.S.-ASEAN relations are even more acute. Economic commentators think that the United States and ASEAN are gradually leading toward a trade war in which ASEAN will experience untold bitterness. The U.S. Farm Act, which came into effect on 15 April 1986, is a heavy blow to the agriculture of Thailand, one of the world's more important rice exporters. Earlier, the United States also promulgated the Jenkins Bill aimed at barring the import of foreign textile products, thus threatening to cut Thailand's textile exports by 60 percent. The Thai paper THE NATION commented: "The age-old U.S.-Thai relations have probably not developed as they should have between equal friends of the same status." Even Thai Foreign Minister Sithi, a man considered as pro-U.S., said irately: "If they (the United States) deal us such a stinging blow, I myself will not be able to stand it." Aside from Thailand, other countries such as Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia have also been at odds with the United States after the dumping of a massive amount of U.S. tin triggered a drop of tin prices in the market and caused considerable losses to these tin exporters. Malaysia has complained about Washington ignoring its interests when setting tariffs and barriers concerning consumers and industrial goods....

U.S.-ASEAN relations have never been equal. The bitterness in these relations is giving Washington much food for thought. Many voices have been raised urging ASEAN never to allow itself to become a scapegoat of the United States. They also demand that ASEAN refuse to let Washington attract it into military adventures that threaten peace and security in the region.

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CSO: 4209/730

DELEGATE ADDRESSES NEW DELHI NONALIGNED SEMINAR

BK051538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 CMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] A 3-day international seminar on nonalignment retrospects and prospects was convened in New Delhi on 1 August by the Indian Nonalignment Research Institute to mark the 25th founding anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement. Attending the seminar were some 20 delegations from various nonaligned countries and almost all ambassadors or representatives of the nonaligned countries to India. The Vietnamese and PRK delegations attended the seminar together with the ambassadors of the three Indochinese countries to India.

In his opening speech, Indian Vice President Venkataraman pointed out that the colossal task that has been imposed on the Nonaligned Movement at present is to strive to rid the coming generations of poverty, illiteracy, devastation, and diseases and achieve decolonialization.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had sent a letter to congratulate the seminar, in which he affirmed that nonalignment remains the cornerstone in India's foreign policy. The Indian prime minister noted that the Nonaligned Movement has now become a vital tool to fulfill the objectives of peace, disarmament, and development.

Speaking at the seminar, Comrade (Pham Nhac), representative of the Vietnam Institute for International Studies, condemned the imperialist and reactionary forces for adopting the stick-and-carrot policy to exert military pressure from without and carry out subversion from within aimed at opposing the nonaligned countries everywhere in the world, from southern Africa to the Middle East and from Central America to Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese delegate said: At the forthcoming summit conference in Harare, we must make clear that the Nonaligned Movement cannot accept the arrogant policy of the United States and other Western nations toward the demands of the nonaligned countries.

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CSO: 4209/730

However, there are presently not a few of our cadres, party members, etc. who have completely forgotten the "bones and blood survival" points mentioned above and, to one degree or another, have become "high officials and revolutionary bullies," causing the people extreme annoyance. They violate the collective ownership rights of the people. They have forgotten that, "the large or small authority and position they hold was not given to them by the sky but by the people!" If they don't use that authority to serve the people but to cause trouble for and attack the people, the people must use their collective ownership rights to cope with them. During this self-criticism and criticism drive, we note that a major requirement and demand of the people is that every cadre and party member, especially those who have almost no appearance remaining as a servant to the people, must carefully examine his past outlook and ideology as well as his actions in treating the people. Salty or not? Bad or good? Meritorious or criminal?

Serving as a cadre of our party and state from the largest and highest to a sales clerk, a traffic policeman, an area public security member, a nurse, a buyer, tax collector or a secretary, etc. is only temporary but the people are forever and ever. To forget this is a great mistake and crime. Our people are forever and are simultaneously willing to reserve boundless love for anyone who knows how to respect them and understands that the "people's unit leads the way." If you wish to live with the eternal, truly be loyal servants of the people.

7/30/73

CS: 2/30/73

FRANKNESS, TRUTH URGED IN CRITICISM DRIVE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 May 86 p 2

[Article by L.T.: "Speak Frankly, Speak the Truth"]

[Text] To speak frankly and speak the truth is not an exclusive behavior of the Soviet or Vietnamese citizen but of all people in the world. All people speaking a language love and cherish those who speak frankly and speak the truth; because speaking frankly and speaking the truth are not only an action of ordinary ethics but an expression of one's bravery.

To speak frankly and speak the truth is both the long-term ethical foundation of the Vietnamese people and the everlasting and unchangeable standard of the communist.

We have a saying, "For immediate gain, speak the truth." Thus, there is nothing new about the lesson of speaking frankly and speaking the truth nor is there anything very superior, but it is in itself the fundamental lesson in human ethics. What about immediate gain? Aren't stealing, being a parasite, taking bribes, making an illegal living, etc. immediate gain? Surely not! All of these "gains" are contrary to the meaning of immediate gain. Immediate gain in a narrow sense is to gain immediately and straightforwardly. Examined in their ethical aspects, these words advise us to enjoy material things in a legitimate manner clearly consistent with principles. These words in the final analysis have the same meaning as the statement, "Work according to your ability, enjoy according to your labor" that the party often teaches us.

Speaking additionally and in a roundabout manner, fabricating facts, concocting stories, slander, etc. are all contrary to the meaning of speaking the truth. Nor does "speaking the truth" have a meaning of speaking about everything encountered and talking at random with no need to know the target. A folk legend of ours concerns four blind men describing an elephant. The first blind man touched the elephant's foot and resolved that the elephant resembled the pillar of a building! The second blind man touched the elephant's tail and said that the elephant resembled a broom! Continuing in that manner, four blind men tell us about the forms of four elephants that are extremely strange and absurd.

The economic, political and social fields are even more complex with a hundred thousand elephants and if one looks at one angle or another of a problem and then deduces the nature of the matter following his senses, even if he is a clairvoyant individual, he is no different than a blind man describing an

and scientific research. Specifically, we have cooperated with and helped our friends in restoring and building numerous industrial, agricultural, forestry, communications, education, public health, and other projects, many of which have been completed and are starting to have an effect. Fully understanding the viewpoint that agriculture is the most important front, we have helped our friends survey and zone production areas, provided them with good crop seed, introduced them to new cultivation techniques, and assisted them in planning many key rice-growing areas at an early date, thereby surpassing preliberation figures with regard to productivity and output. We have assisted our friends in building many forestry exploitation and business establishments; cooperated with them in restoring and developing the rubber industry, which is Cambodia's spearhead economic sector, and many key enterprises of the engineering, textile, and agricultural and forestry products processing sectors; and cooperated with and assisted them in surveying natural resources and mineral deposits, surveying, designing, and building hundreds of water conservancy and hydroelectric projects, restoring the systems of depots and terminals of the two railway networks, and increasing the capacity of a number of river wharves and roadways. In particular, realizing that cadres are the key to everything, we have promptly helped friends train thousands of technical cadres and workers and provided them with education, public health, and cultural specialists....

Goods exchanges between the two countries have increasingly developed in the areas of industrial, agricultural, forestry, and marine products, especially between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh and between localities along the common border. The total export revenue between the two countries has increased steadily. In 1955 in particular, the two sides cooperated in fulfilling 52 service and labor contract orders; and we accepted nearly 700 Cambodian students and provided our friends with the service of hundreds of specialists on a short-term basis.

These are the results of cooperation between us and our friends in spite of the objective and subjective difficulties at present. Although these results neither meet the requirements of the situation nor match the existing capabilities, the development and effectiveness of cooperation have greatly contributed to common successes and affirmed that economic-cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia in particular and among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in general is objectively inevitable, that it is a necessary requirement, and that we have the capability and conditions to develop it vigorously.

Under the 1956-1960 5-year plan, each country's objective demands require that Vietnamese-Cambodian relations of economic and cultural cooperation be developed more vigorously both in scope and scale to exploit satisfactorily their national potential, accelerate the tempo of their economic and cultural development, quickly increase their economic and national defense strength, improve their people's standard of living, and firmly defend their national independence and freedom, thereby creating the basis for advancing to achieve the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism and successfully implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPT Congress and that of the Fifth EPPC Congress.

According to the contents of the documents signed at the fourth Cambodia-Vietnam Intergovernmental conference held in Hanoi in January 1986, the guidelines for cooperation between the two countries in the days ahead will focus on the following programs:

- develop the production of grain and foodstuffs on the basis of developing agriculture for 1986-90;
- develop the production of agricultural and forestry products for export;
- exploit natural resources and develop industry;
- develop the communications and transportation sector;
- tap the source of the Mekong River water;
- conduct capital construction surveys and scientific research; and
- train cadres and technical workers and develop culture and public health.

In the immediate future, in 1986, Vietnam and Cambodia will continue to cooperate with and help each other fulfill the requirements for specialists and train technical cadres and workers up to university level. The two countries will exchange observation, survey, and experiment teams to carry out some other tasks such as restoring Chruoy Changva Bridge, providing school textbooks, implementing 60 technical service projects and 7 construction projects, shipping goods in transit, and completing the 20 projects remaining from 1985.

These cooperation guidelines require that both we and our friends make new efforts, promptly learn from past experiences, and adopt a new work style to achieve increasingly higher efficiency and to diversify further the relations of cooperation between the two countries.

We are deeply convinced that, enlightened by the resolutions of the two countries' party congresses, developing the results already obtained, and fully exploiting the experience derived from past activities, we will certainly be able to implement successfully the 1986 cooperation plan and the 1986-90 5-year cooperation program between the two countries.

The prospects for our cooperation are great and fine.

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CM: 4709/730

BRIEFS

SRV DELEGATION IN CUBA--A delegation of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone led by Le Xuan Thuy, deputy secretary of the special zone party committee, recently visited Cuba's Isle of Youth where leaders and fighters of the Cuban revolution were imprisoned in the past. The leaders of the isle's party committee received and held a working session with the delegation. The two sides exchanged views and worked out a plan for cooperation for the period ahead in the development of fishery, the preservation of historical and cultural relics on Con Dao, the exchange of technical information, and the training of cadres. The Vietnamese delegation also toured a number of economic establishments, historical relics, and a work-study school on the isle. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 86] /9604

SRV YOUTHS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE--The second conference of overseas progressive Vietnamese youths concluded in Prague on 31 July, after 5 days of work. The conference heard 22 typical reports of outstanding collectives and individuals representing various groups of Vietnamese students, vocational trainees, and workers in the Soviet Union, the CSSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Hungary. At the conference, Ho Anh Dung, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, presented "Socialist Collective of Overseas Students" banners to outstanding units--three in the CSSR, two in Bulgaria, one in the GDR, and one in Poland. The conference sent a letter of resolve to the CPV Central Committee expressing absolute confidence in the party's line and leadership and promising to actively develop the emulation movement to turn toward the beloved homeland and to vie with progressive models in building firm and strong collectives of overseas Vietnamese, to preserve the honor and prestige of Vietnam, and at the same time, to strengthen friendly solidarity between Vietnamese youths and young people in friendly countries. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 4209/730

ARTS, LITERATURE AND GOVERNMENT, PART 1

Re The High City SAIGON CLAI TONG in Vietnam 1 May 50, p. 1

Article by Thanh Ai: "In Observance of 'People's Trusting in the Party-Party Trusting in the People' Self-Criticism and Criticism Drive: A Ring for a Day, the People Forever!"

[Text] How long the statement above has been a fine tradition is unknown but it has been a long time, since the days of yore. Although ancient, it is constantly new and constantly bears a current nature that assists in provoking thought during the "people trusting in the party-party trusting in the people" self-criticism and criticism drive during this period. In the days of yore, the King and his subjects period, the role and strength of the masses were generalized by folk tales to that level, those expectations instilling pride in our children of future generations over the intellidom's enlightenment and discerning political ability of their forefathers. The eternal strength of the people startled the overbearing, arrogant and corrupt officials and their gang of followers. That strength struck down the ruling domination of the noble, oppressive and exploitation classes. It assisted in awakening a very small number of officials in the old days to become "intelligentsia" and their time is still recalled today.

Continuing this everlasting strength and precisely following the principles and viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism, our party increasingly highly rated the main-aim driving, mass filling and decisive strength of the people: "Revolution is an undertaking of the people," "The collective membership of the people is both its objective and a motive force," and "The revolutionary cadres, party members, workers and civil servants are servants of the people, first and last must respect the people, rely on the people, maintain close relations with the people, listen to the opinions of the people, in their attempt to serve the people. And not be officials who are revolutionary bullies." The mass viewpoint bearing the principles of the party has been fostered in the lines:

The people will keep at something easy for a thousand times,

But will finish something difficult even if it takes 10,000 tries!

Coming to a thorough understanding of this viewpoint of the party, many of our cadres and party members under any conditions will maintain their worthiness to the service of the people, and to have the trust and love of the people. We have seen how victory after another thanks to the strength of our people and its reliance on that strength is continually overcome our challenges in order to successfully build socialism and firmly establish the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN VIEWS PRK ECONOMIC-CULTURAL COOPERATION

BK030346 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Pham Hao, vice chairman of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Cambodia: "Fine Prospects for Vietnam-Cambodia Economic-Cultural Cooperation"]

[Text] Together with the fraternal Khmer people and Cambodian communists, today, the Vietnamese people celebrate with joy and enthusiasm the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP.

As pointed out in the document of the Fifth KPRP Congress, "the very strength of the Cambodian revolution coupled with the Cambodian-Vietnamese revolutionary alliance constitutes the direct cause and the vitality of the undertaking to safeguard the fruits of the Cambodian revolution."

In the past, especially since the summit conference of the three Indo-chinese countries in Vientiane (February 1983), the comprehensive cooperation and mutual assistance between Vietnam and Cambodia have been further consolidated and developed in many respects. Economic and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia in particular and among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in general has increasingly expanded with each passing day and brought about encouraging initial results. With its ever richer content and format and its ever increasing efficiency, this cooperation has contributed to developing the strength of each country, consolidating the position and might of the three-country alliance, and accelerating each country's endeavor to fulfill the two strategic tasks of firmly defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism.

Even in the first days of the rebirth of Cambodia, fully aware of the difficulties facing friends in the spirit of "sharing everything," our people promptly sent to the Cambodian people a quantity of grain, food-stuffs, medicine, farm implements, crop seed, livestock breeders, and family appliances. This emergency aid helped our friends avert famine in time and gradually stabilize the people's living conditions. Apart from material aid, we also sent a group of specialists in the agricultural, livestock breeding, water conservancy, communications, forestry, public health, education, and other fields to assist our friends in rapidly restoring production and developing their economy and culture.

Since 1983, cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia has improved in quality. A Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation has been established in each country to help the Council of Ministers manage cooperation with each other. The ministries, sectors, and provinces in each country have set up organizations charged with fulfilling the objective requirements for cooperation. Every year, cooperation committees of the two countries meet regularly on behalf of their governments to examine and review the implementation of last year's plans and sign agreements on new programs and plans for cooperation. On the other hand, through seminars and discussions between the various sectors and localities of the two countries, both sides have further enhanced their mutual understanding in dealing with practical issues. In fact, though there still remain many issues to be studied and experienced to be drawn upon, cooperation has really extended to all areas of activity, encompassing all sectors of the national economy as well as cultural, artistic, and physical education and sports branches from the central to local levels and, in some instances, to basic units in districts and villages sharing the same locality.

Concerning forest, labor and cooperation has been included in bilateral cooperation through protocols, agreements, and joint action programs, thus enhancing responsibility and creating positive conditions for both sides to honor what has been agreed upon. Mutual cooperation and consultation between sectors and localities have been vigorously developed with ever increasing quality and efficiency. The content of cooperation has been expanded to include diverse forms suitable to any capabilities and requirements of the parties concerned such as joint investment, joint services, acceptance of contracts, radiation for sale and purchase of raw materials, worker introduction and so forth. These forms have proved effective and beneficial in the realization of the targets and programs already agreed upon. As an initial step, the two sides have agreed on a number of procedures and policies for cooperation concerning joint investment, labor cooperation, credit payment, and so forth, and are currently conducting a joint study to perfect them to create conditions for further upgrading cooperation to increase each other's capabilities, develop the strength of each country, and help each other advance forward more rapidly.

Over the past 5 years, fully incorporating the principles of voluntariness, equality, and mutual benefit, the content of cooperation has been focused on fulfilling major tasks on the basis of planning, gradually applying suitable forms, generating total mutual trust and solidarity, the voluntariness of each side, clearly defining a division of responsibilities, and closely coordinating actions according to a carefully prepared plan. This has brought about good results.

We have made great efforts to carry out programs of cooperation in developing the production of grain and food; in exploiting and processing effectively forestry, and fishery products; producing economic goods, products and processing goods for export; exploiting forest resources and developing comprehensive forestry business; developing communication and transportation; training cadres and workers; and carrying out other activities.

HO CHI MINH CITY: SIGNIFICANT FACTS, FIGURES

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Jul 86 pp 9-11

[Text] Science and technology: Over the past ten years, in Ho Chi Minh City, 25 research and training centres have been restored, built anew, or expanded. They provide college and post-graduate-level training in science and technology. This figure is raised to 50 if specialized centres under city departments are included. So far nearly 30,000 students have graduated from them. They include notably: the University, the Polytechnic, the Teachers' Training College, the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, the No 4 College of Agriculture, the regional branch of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, the Southern Institute of Agricultural Technique.

The body of scientists and technicians working under the authority of the city administration now numbers 37,000. These include 18,000 cadres with college and post-graduate training, 19,000 with secondary vocational training, and 25,000 skilled workers.

Industry: Complete equipment as well as spares and accessories have been produced by mechanical engineering factories, including eolian pumps for the construction site of the Tri An hydropower project. Electronic workshops have turned out component parts of automatic-control systems. Chemical factories have produced high-grade paints based on rubber-seed oil, anti-barnacle paint, varnishes for coating the inside of food tins, a system for retrieving glycerol from waste in soap production, another for distilling and obtaining solvents and glues from sub-standard latex....

Agriculture: The major achievement in this field over the past ten years is the completion of the fundamental survey and planning which has resulted in the delimitation of large regions specializing in the production of rice, vegetables and industrial crops. In stock-breeding, selected strains have been imported from Japan, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, in order to improve our own breeds of pigs, poultry and milch cows. Fresh-water and brackish-water shrimp farming has recorded remarkable results.

Health care: Greater attention has been paid to medical treatment and the setting up of a health-care network. Present mortality rate in the city is 1.72 (it was 42 before the liberation of the South in 1975). Good results have been obtained in the treatment of children's diseases related to malnutrition and that of malignant malaria, burns (using cajuput leaves), gangrenous intestinal invagination in children.... Progress has been recorded in the combination of traditional with western medicine and in the use of local materia medica. Contraceptive IUD's have been successfully manufactured.

REPORT ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS IN HANOI

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Jul 86 pp 14, 15

[Text] Over the past five years (1981-85), the City of Hanoi has concentrated on eight main problems in science and technology and conducted 19 research projects.

Industry, small-scale industry and handicrafts: The application of 1,100 completed subjects of research accounting for more than half of the technical progress recorded has resulted in the creation of 40 new technologies and hundreds of production lines. The use of locally available materials and equipment in replacement of imports, the exploitation of waste scrap, and sub-standard materials, and the reorganization of production have led to greater economic efficiency. Thirty-six industrial products have been awarded high-grade labels by the State, accounting for 25% of the products having received such distinctions across the country.

Agriculture, forestry, fishery: The completion of five research programmes has led to the solution of a number of problems related to the selection of strains and seeds, intensive cultivation, plant and animal protection, and to an average increase of 8% in food (rice and equivalent) production. Vegetables yields have increased by 13% on the 2,000 hectares reserved for kitchen gardening.

Capital construction: Many civilian-use and industrial projects have been completed, comprising 38 new designs and involving dozens of new construction methods. Blocks of flats totalling 355,600 square metres of floor space have been built.

Transport and communications: 48 research projects have been conducted.

Studies followed by applications have taken place in other fields: health, education, goods circulation and distribution....

However, a number of shortcomings have been noted: activities in the scientific and technical field have not yet become a mass movement mobilizing all potentials available; no unified plan has been worked out to closely coordinate scientific and technical research with socio-economic tasks.... Hence a

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Jul 86 pp 5, 6

[Text] Over the past ten years, particularly since 1980, many districts, both urban and rural, in the South have undergone remarkable changes. Monoculture of rice has gradually given way to specialized farming, intensive cultivation, and all-round development of agriculture. Along with boosting the output of rice, attention has been paid in the Mekong Delta to promoting subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops like pineapple, sugarcane, soya, and to giving a fillip to shrimp farming for export. In eastern Nam Bo, both short and long-grown industrial crops--coffee, rubber, groundnuts, soya, cashew--have been developed. In the suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City, the expansion of kitchen gardens has made it possible to supply the city with the major part of its needs in vegetables.

With regard to industry, small-scale industry and handicrafts, a number of districts have experienced noticeable development. Cu Chi, an outlying district of Ho Chi Minh City, was ravaged by the war. Yet, starting from scratch, it has built more than 20 State-run enterprises, five cooperatives, and 9 collectives engaged in such industrial and handicraft activities as food processing, building materials, carpentry, basketry, mechanical engineering, serving agriculture. In 1985, industrial output value accounted for 30% of overall output.

Since 1982, Vung Liem district in Can Long province has built 22 State-run enterprises, 36 cooperatives and 54 collectives, and industrial output value now accounts for 28% of total agricultural-industrial output value.

At the time of liberation there were in Long Phu district (Hau Giang province) only 10 small husking-mills and four smithies. By now it has 24 workshops active in such fields as mechanical engineering, building materials, and food processing, which account for 25% of total output.

Other districts such as Xuan Lee (Dong Nai), Thu Duc (Ho Chi Minh City), Giong Trom (Ben Tre), Cai Lay (Tien Giang), Go Dau (Tay Ninh), Hong Ngu (Dong Thon), Chau Thanh (An Giang), Phu Quoc (Kien Giang)...have also set up a network of industry, small-scale industry and handicrafts which effectively serves agriculture, fishery, and forestry.

By now all southern districts have realized the necessity to vigorously develop industry, small-scale industry and handicrafts in order to make the most of their land and manpower potentials, build a proper material-technical infrastructure, develop agriculture, fishery and forestry, boost exports quantitatively and qualitatively, produce more consumer goods, expand budgetary revenues, and improve living conditions. Only then can on-the-spot logistics be ensured for national defence, and each district be turned into a fortress defending our specialist homeland.

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CS0: 4200/1296

CONSOLIDATING, DEVELOPING CREDIT COOPERATIVES

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Jul 86 pp 6, 7

[Text] The credit cooperative is a component of the cooperativization movement. Together with other collective economic organizations, it helps guide the working people onto the road of large-scale socialist production. Its essential task is to mobilize funds and grant loans aimed at developing production and improving living conditions in the region.

Over the past 30 years, the credit cooperative has contributed an important part to monetary management and credit expansion in the rural areas, promoting production, activating goods circulation, and serving national defence.

By now, throughout the country, there are 7,500 credit cooperatives. They are present in almost all rural communes and urban wards and control assets totalling more than 100 million dong. Annual turnover is 150-200 million dong. More than half of the surplus of deposits over withdrawals in savings accounts is controlled by credit cooperatives. This surplus amounts to one million dong and more in 35% of the credit cooperatives. Allowances to invalid, welfare allowances, and pensions to retired people are paid by credit cooperatives.

However, much remains to be done in order to consolidate and develop credit cooperatives. The following directives have been given to local administrations across the country:

1. Consolidate the organization of credit cooperatives; appoint young and competent people to managerial posts;
2. Broaden the financial autonomy and trading initiative of credit coops; use effective ways to mobilize and employ funds; bring the activities of credit co-ops closer to production activities and the people's life; allow credit cooperatives to engage in a variety of other activities;
3. Do away with the bureaucratic subsidy-based system of management; shift to economic accounting and the socialist mode of enterprise.

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CSO: 4200/1296

TIGHTER PRICE CONTROL CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Jul 86 pp 7, 8

[Text] A campaign has been launched in Ho Chi Minh City with a view to securing the participation of the people in price control. It involves three steps:

1. Within the first ten days of July, all economic units in the socialist, cooperative and private sectors (industry, commerce and services) are to placard their prices and abide by them. With regard to goods and services for which guiding prices have been fixed by competent organs, these prices are to be applied. For the other goods and services, prices must be registered with the competent organs and applied as soon as they are confirmed by these organs. With regard to rice, pork, salt and nuoc mam (fish brine), the prices fixed by the city administration are to be applied by all units.
2. Within 30-45 days, control teams are to be set up by the city, districts, wards and communes to supervise the registration, placarding, and application of prices. Private traders are to be persuaded to apply uniform prices in each product line in all markets. Taxes are to be assessed on the basis of the placarded prices. During the same period, State trade services will strive to control the sources of goods, thereby participating effectively in market management and price control.
3. With regard to necessities controlled by State Trade services, uniform prices are to be placarded and applied throughout. All violations of price discipline will be severely sanctioned.

Along with this campaign, the city administration is stepping up import and export activities and economic association with other provinces in order to clear bottlenecks in production and build an abundant commodity fund. This will lead to a fundamental solution to the present price-related problems.

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CSO: 4200/1296

elephant (some individuals observing the bureaucratic phenomena presently occurring in the party member ranks hastily believe that a party in power will inevitably give rise to bureaucratism). Or while speaking, those who have a habit of being excessively self-respectful or "noisily" present exaggerated achievements such as "open and widespread boasting" are all mocked by proverbs: The empty pail makes a loud cry, or, the cat boasts that its tail is long. Such ways of thinking and speaking are also not speaking the truth. A proverb advises: If you know, speak up. If you don't, lean on a pillar and listen. Therefore, speaking the truth is not simply speaking the truth correctly but also carefully thinking and analyzing the objective of what one wishes to speak about and even more importantly, bearing responsibility for one's statements. In summary, speaking frankly and speaking the truth are "extremely difficult to say" and it is occasionally dangerous when one speaks out. However, speaking frankly and speaking the truth are as essential as medicine is to the sick. Nevertheless, to raise the effectiveness of speaking frankly and speaking the truth, a folk song suggests the following behavior:

A smart bird sings freely,
A smart man speaks softly and pleasantly.

Clearly, the attitude when speaking frankly and speaking the truth is extremely important. Expressions of anger, rudeness, coarseness, etc. while criticizing each other can lead to serious consequences (taste is lost when full; shrewdness is lost when angry). In reality, there are many places in which the comrades attack each other in meetings simply because they have exceeded the tik-knife and heavy hammer level with each other. In every debate and criticism, there is fear of an attitude of hasty consequences because of individual feelings (When you love each other, the water-chestnut is round, and when you hate each other, the sourberry is distorted).

The folk song above comparing the "gentle speech" of the smart man with the "free singing" of a smart bird is truly unique. If a bird warbles softly and fluently on the branch, there is no one who will not like it, and when a man speaks about things right and wrong in a detailed, clear, careful, penetrating and understanding manner, no one will have the heart to become angry; that is only the speech behavior of those with a rich soul and will power who have abundant experience in life. To state it briefly, they are smart men. In the final analysis, smart man has the same meaning as brave man. The First Secretary of the Moscow Municipal Party Committee spoke frankly and told the truth at the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party but he had to have courage "and political experience" before he spoke.

Therefore, it is clear that only a brave man dares to speak frankly and speak the truth, and likes to hear the truth. A coward covers up and does not like to hear the truth. This self-criticism and criticism drive will be an occasion for each party member to develop his bravery and for us to join in breaking the cowardice concealed under the fortress of "criticism resistance."

VO VAN KIET APPROVES PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION PLANS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ph.S.: "Production Development, Force Allocation Plans for Ben Tre, Tay Ninh, Song Be Provinces Approved"]

[Text] A conference to review the production development and force allocation plans of Ben Tre, Tay Ninh and Song Be Provinces was held by the Central Economic Zoning Committee and Office of the Council of Ministers in Ho Chi Minh City during the 2 days of 3 and 4 May 1986. Chairing the conference was Vo Van Kiet, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Director of the Central Economic Zoning Committee.

With the participation of hundreds of scientific and technical cadres and management cadres from concerned sectors of the central government and the provinces, and simultaneously using the basic investigative results of Program 60-02 of the state, the results of many scientific seminars, etc., the plans presented in a fairly clear manner the scientific base and natural, economic and social characteristics of each locality; evaluated the current situation and set forth the primary economic and social development course from now until 1990 and 2000. Each plan is a rich, total and synchronized research project. From this course, each province set forth specific objectives for each phase and especially the methods for achieving these objectives. A number of proposals were also presented by various localities for study and coordination by concerned sectors and echelons.

Ben Tre will concentrate on the priority development of the coconut crop and marine products. Tay Ninh will strongly develop annual industrial crops, first of all peanuts and sugarcane (this is the most favorable location for raising peanuts in the country); while simultaneously emphasizing perennial industrial crops and trees for lumber. Song Be, with many suitable conditions, will expand the area of various types of crops of high economic value such as rubber, coffee, sugarcane, etc., while simultaneously promoting the planting, protection and exploitation of forests along an industrialized course. Production of construction materials is also a strong point of the province.

After listening to supplementary reports and opinions contributed by the conference delegates, Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, approved the plans of all three provinces. They will be a scientific basis for the provinces above to formulate their 5-year and annual plans.

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low rate of efficiency in production and trading recorded by many bases, and insufficient product quality in a number of lines.

A summing-up conference was held on 4 and 5 July last on scientific and technical work in Hanoi over the past five years (1981-85). It made a number of concrete recommendations with a view to furthering progress in the coming years.

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CSO: 4200/1296

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY COOPERATIVIZATION--After announcing more than 1 year ago that it had basically completed agricultural cooperativization, Ho Chi Minh City has concentrated on consolidating and improving the quality of the existing production collectives and cooperatives has continued to set up 68 new collectives and 58 cooperatives, bringing the total number of local production collectives to 550 and cooperatives to 184, attracting more than 85 percent of the cultivated area and 87 percent of the peasant families into collective production organizations. At present, more than 200 cooperatives and agricultural production collectives have set up small-scale industrial processing establishments and trade stores specializing in purchasing goods for export. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 4209/730

HAIPHONG REPAIRS TYPHOON-DAMAGED DIKES

OW021429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Due to the effects of Typhoon No 3, many sections of river and sea dikes in Haiphong have been damaged.

The districts where the areas with the damaged dikes are located have mobilized local workforces and materials to repair and strengthen, in a timely manner, the damaged dike sections before the high tide expected on 5 August invades. Nearly 45,000 cubic meters of earth and more than 100,000 cubic meters of rocks have been readied.

The communications and transportation sector has mobilized vehicles, boats, barges, and improved carts from districts and villages to ferry materials to the dike building sites.

Cat Hai District has mobilized army units and transportation cooperatives in the district to send nearly 100 sailboats to the worksites. The Cat Ba fishing enterprise has mobilized boats and vessels to ferry more than 200 tons of rocks from (Cai Gieng) to the Van Chan and Hoang Chau dike construction areas.

Do Son, Tien Lang, and Thuy Nguyen Districts have received from people, army units, and organs 400-500 tons of rocks and hundreds of jute and wire sacks to repair and strengthen the damaged dike sections.

Thanks to the above effort, planned construction work has been met or exceeded at Van Chan, Hoang Chau, and (Cai Sat) in Cat Hai District; Ban La and (Can Cat) in Do Son District; Vinh Quang and Song Moi Dikes in Tien Lang District; and Minh Duc and Lap Le in Thuy Nguyen District.

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CSO: 4209/730

RAISING OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Jul 86 pp 18-21

[Text] Fish, shrimps and other aquatic products are taking up an ever greater place in our diet. Over the past years in Vietnam, the Party and the State have advocated boosting both the catch and the rearing of various kinds of natural aquatic products in order to improve the local people's diet, supply the home market, and increase exports.

With more than 1,000 rivers, big and small, over 75,000 hectares of ponds, tens of thousands of hectares of low-lying fields, adding up to more than 1 million ha of inland water surface, plus 300,000 ha of tidal estuaries and hundreds of thousands of hectares of inlets distributed throughout the country, Vietnam enjoys excellent conditions for developing the raising of aquatic products.

The growing of aquatic products for the local people to improve their diet and supply the home market has become a broad movement involving farmers, personnel of government offices, enterprises, schools, agricultural farms, logging camps, units of the armed forces.... Nearly 90% of agricultural cooperatives (about 14,000 cooperatives) have a section specialized in rearing or catching fish and shrimps—many getting as much as 50 tons a year. In the whole country there are 500 cooperatives and 5,500 mutual-aid teams and production collectives specialized in this activity.

Each locality and each unit work out adequate measures to make the most of their potentials.

In Thanh Hoa province, lying south of the Red River delta, people raise fish in bamboo or wooden cages submerged in rivers, each cage yielding on an average half a ton of fish a year. In An Giang province in the Mekong Delta, fish are raised in cages fastened under big wooden rafts, each of them giving on an average 10 tons of fish a year. Many other localities in the country have learnt to use this method. By now more than 600 rafts and nearly 1,000 cages are operating in An Giang, Dong Thap, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang provinces with an aggregate output of about 7,000 tons of fish a year.

At the Cong Hoa pig farm in Vinh Phu province, both pigs and fish are raised, fish being fed with waste. Fifty tons of fish are obtained each year. At the

Tinh Liet agricultural cooperative (Thanh Tri district, Hanoi suburbs) fish are raised in combination with the growing of rice and vegetables in over 90 ha of low-lying fields: 500 tons of fish are obtained each year. Many agricultural cooperatives in this district also make use of the city's sewage to feed fish.

Collective fish farming has developed with the movement to build "Uncle Ho's fish ponds" which started in 1978. Today there are tens of thousands of such ponds in agricultural cooperatives, units of the armed forces, government offices...with an average yield of 2.5-3 tons of fish per hectare and an aggregate output of over 10,000 tons per year.

People in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Tri, Thai Nguyen...have made the most of natural ponds to practise the intensive raising of fish. From half of the existing ponds they are already getting 8,000 tons of fish of various kinds.

Fish raising by individual families is rapidly developing in the Mekong Delta and many upland districts in the North, the Central Highlands, and eastern Nam Bo, with many families getting about 50-100 kg a year.

Special attention has been paid to shrimp farming for export in recent years. About 500,000 ha of water surface are available, 87% of them lying in provinces south of Thuan Hai.

Natural conditions in Minh Hai are particularly favourable. Local people dig canals to bring tidal water into "shrimp squares"—low-lying tracts surrounded by embankments, from tens to hundreds of hectares in area each—which are thus gradually filled with young shrimps and food for them. After 3-4 months (from the 9th to the 12th lunar month) they can get an average of 200kg of shrimps per hectare.

Besides brackish-water shrimps, people in the Mekong Delta also raise fresh-water prawns, with Dong Thap, Cuu Long and Hau Giang provinces accounting for 70% of total output.

People in the coastal provinces of the Centre and the North of the country have also been raising brackish-water shrimps. Experimental raising of fresh-water prawns has yielded encouraging results in these regions.

By 1985, with 350,000 hectares of water surface devoted to fish and shrimp farming (40,000 ha for shrimps), we were getting more than 230,000 tons of these products (22,000 tons of shrimps), that is 40% of the marine catch. The export of artificially-raised aquatic products accounts for over one-fourth of total export value.

Apart from fish and shrimps, we have begun to raise other kinds of aquatic products. Since 1960, seaweeds have been grown in brackish water. In 1977-1978, experimental planting in a few small ponds in Tam Giang (Binh Tri Thien province) gave over 20 tons ha. Later on, the provincial research station grew seaweeds in six other places (from 2 to 20 ha each) with yields of 15 to 20 tons/ha. Seaweeds are used to produce agar-agar, a valuable export item.

Also since the early sixties, we have experimented with the culture of pearls. By 1970, a comprehensive technical process had been worked out. Now artificial pearls have completely replaced natural ones.

Other sea products like tortoise shell, crab, oyster, clam, scallop...have been experimentally raised for many years but appropriate investments have not yet been made.

Among the factors contributing to the development of the raising of aquatic products are the renovation of the managerial mechanism and of a number of State policies and especially the scientific and technical achievements related thereto. The breeding farms have been upgraded. Progress in artificial reproduction, in the production of growth stimulants, and in the transport of fish, together with that achieved in hybridization, acclimatization and import of strains have contributed to basically solving the problems of strain selection, and determination of the proportions to be occupied by each species in the fish populations. The successful artificial reproduction of sea shrimps and fresh-water prawns conditions for expanding shrimp farming on vast areas. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of water surface (small ponds, big reservoirs and brackish-water lagoons) have been re-arranged by the department of aquatic products together with the local people. Effective breeding methods have been popularized, such as raising fish in running water, the use of sewage for feed, raising fish in combination with pig or duck rearing, shrimp farming in combination with rice-planting, afforestation, rush-growing, salt-making....

As is the case with many countries in the world, Vietnamese fishery still relies mostly on catching sea fish and shrimps, which requires more capital and labour than the raising of brackish and fresh-water aquatic products. In future, the latter activity will be boosted and will certainly prevail if appropriate application is made of scientific and technical achievements in this field.

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PERIODIC REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW031323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text.] Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production in the past 10 days:

According to the General Statistics Department, by 25 July over 1.6 million hectares of 10th-month rice had been cultivated, or over 50 percent of the plan norm, a 44 percent increase over the corresponding period last year. The northern provinces and municipalities had cultivated more than 1 million hectares, twice as much as by the same period last year, and the southern provinces, 560,000 hectares, or 87.8 percent of the area cultivated in the same period last year.

The most noteworthy fact is that due to the effect of typhoon No 3, heavy rain had fallen in many areas, especially in the northern mountain regions and northeast Bac Bo, heavily swelling rivers and causing waterlogging in large rice and secondary crop areas. So far, 10 provinces have been affected by waterlogging, with Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, and Bac Thai being the worst stricken. The waterlogged rice includes large areas of newly planted rice, which will probably have to be replanted.

In days past, cadres and cooperative members in Hai Hung, the province mostly affected by waterlogging, devoted all their workforce and means to protecting dikes and combating waterlogging to save the rice and rice seedlings. So far, over 10,000 hectares of rice have been saved from waterlogging.

Also, heavy rains in mountain areas have substantially raised the water level in the big rivers, and caused overflowing and damage to some sections of back-up dikes. Localities have mobilized tens of thousands of workers, cadres, and people to participate in flash flood control and dike protection. The agricultural materials sector is making readjustments in rice seeds, fertilizer, and insecticide so as to provide more to the flood-stricken areas and enable them to cultivate 10th-month rice within the growing period.

Upon receipt of the central flood and typhoon control committee's message, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial food and typhoon control committee assigned cadres and chairmen of the districts with dikes threatened by rising waters to appropriate dike sections for better guidance on dike protection.

Thanks to pretty good implementation of the "four on-the-spots" motto, Bac Thai, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, and Hanoi have successfully handled oozing spots in dikes and damaged sections right from the beginning, thus minimizing the damage. Localities are devoting their means to dike protection while combating waterlogging to save the 10th-month rice paddies that still can be saved. They are ready to carry out post-flooding and waterlogging projects.

The Agriculture Ministry has reminded localities, in a timely manner, to rapidly restore production. In flood-stricken areas, cooperative members are pulling off rice seedlings that are not yet transplanted and replanting them in big clusters in other areas so that they will have rice seedlings for transplantation when the flood waters recede.

In those heavily waterlogged areas where rice plants must be retransplanted, short-term rice seeds have been sown for additional rice seedlings; efforts are being made so that they will have enough rice seedlings for transplanting during August.

To help get better yields from the belated 10th-month rice, the Agriculture Ministry has reminded localities to mainly use the Mac Thuyen, Bac Thai, and TN-2 strains. Those strains, while blossoming, can resist low temperatures better than others, and will give better yields.

In very heavily waterlogged areas, where waters recede very slowly, localities, each according to their specific conditions, should take measures to cordon off areas for combating waterlogging. Very low-lying areas may be turned into water receptacles, so that the rice on higher ground may be saved.

Unlike the northern provinces, the zone four provinces had no rain, and their summer-fall rice and secondary crops are suffering from drought--more than 30,000 hectares in Thanh Hoa, and 40,000 hectares in Nghe Tinh. Provinces are devoting their means to combating drought.

Regarding vegetable and secondary crop cultivation, nearly 200,000 hectares have been cultivated countrywide, containing fewer secondary crops than in the corresponding period last year, and more vegetable, legume, and industrial crops.

Dear friends, according to notices of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, rainy and stormy weather will still prevail next week, with a mean 40-70 mm rainfall. Therefore, all localities still should do a good job in dike protection, so that no major unhappy events will happen and cause great damage to production and the people's lives.

It should be remembered that dike breaks may still happen while waters are receding. Therefore, dike control work should be done regularly so that any damage can be handled rapidly.

All the workforce and means should be devoted to field work to saving rice and rice seedlings. Meanwhile, post-waterlogging and flooding projects should be ready for implementation. In the areas affected by waterlogging and flooding, the people's lives should be well taken care of. Measures must be taken to prevent diseases and epidemics.

In the southern provinces and municipalities, the workforce and means should be devoted to rapidly cultivating 10th-month rice and tending summer-fall rice well. Efforts should be made to promote intensive cultivation and enlarge the cultivated area so as to make up, to a certain extent, for the losses in the northern provinces.

In addition, localities should also pay attention to growing more vegetable, secondary, and industrial crops that still can be planted within the growing period. In those areas affected by waterlogging and flooding, preparations should be made to secure sweet potato and corn seeds so as to cultivate early winter crops in the areas where 10th-month rice could not be cultivated.

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NEED TO BUILD SMALL HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS IN RURAL AREAS

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese May 86 pp 44-46

[Article by Lai Huu The: "Developing Small-Scale Hydroelectricity In Vietnam"]

[Text] Our country's water power resources are very great. Today, we are exploiting only about 1 percent of our small-scale hydroelectricity potential. In the mountain and midlands districts, building strong district economies requires electricity, and small-scale hydroelectricity is making an important contribution on many fronts. The experiences of more than 20 years of building and developing small hydroelectric plants have provided many useful lessons and shown the direction of development. There are problems that must be solved in order to have small-scale hydroelectricity activities make rapid progress. This article does not analyze the economic and technical experiences of building small hydroelectric plants in past years or the reasons for the successes and failures, particularly the failures. Thus, the problems raised by the author need to be discussed. In particular, the role of local and central industry in building small hydroelectric plants and the problem of how to balance investments for developing small-scale hydroelectricity and exploiting the country's power network (large-scale hydroelectricity and thermoelectricity) to the maximum must be discussed. Thus, the purpose of this article is to raise a number of ideas for discussion.

I. The Role of Small-Scale Hydroelectricity

Throughout the world, the exploitation of hydroelectricity in general and small-scale hydroelectricity in particular has undergone a revolution in direction. A number of directions requires increasing the large-scale energy systems and slighting the small-scale energy sources. Another direction, which stresses the role of renewable sources of energy, is small-scale hydroelectricity and solar energy.

There are reasons why small-scale water energy sources have been slighted. In our country, the importance of small-scale hydroelectricity has not been given the proper amount of attention. But even so, in the mountain provinces, in the past as well as today, small-scale hydroelectricity has made important, even decisive, contributions to solving the local energy problems.

In fact, although investment norms for one machine installation output unit are nominally higher for small-scale hydroelectricity than for medium- and large-scale hydroelectricity, the norms for small-scale hydroelectricity are actually smaller. This is because all of the expenditures for medium- and large-scale hydroelectricity come from central funds, and foreign currency expenditures are rather large. All of this capital must be balanced by the central echelon. For small-scale hydroelectricity, the amount of central-echelon capital is very small, accounting for less than 40 percent (mainly for equipment). The other 60 percent comes from local capital and manpower. They help obtain materials, excavate and emplace earth, and do construction work. For a small hydroelectric plant with a capacity of less than 100 kw, almost all localities can handle the entire project by themselves.

The local load groups, such as those in the mountains and midlands, are not concentrated and they are very small. Some people even consider them "unimportant." For this reason, no one thinks about plans to bring electricity from the central network to these localities because it would be very expensive. And we don't have enough electricity.

Today, the party and state consider the district-level economic bases as key centers and so it is impossible to ignore the hundreds of mountain and midlands districts. In building a strong and homogeneous district economy, energy cannot be overlooked. Thus, the problem is how to solve the energy problem for the districts.

Today, in evaluating the economic effects of investment capital, it is wrong to look only at speed, the amount of money, and the relative importance of the objectives. People must take the view that electrifying the rural areas, mountain areas, and borders is a basic element of the entire national development program.

The money spent directly must be given time to achieve results. The electrification program cannot be completed in just a decade. The people living in the mountain and midlands areas have benefited the least from mankind's scientific and technical advances. This unequal distribution of benefits will grow even more skewed and difficult to correct if attention is not given to expanding energy in these areas.

In quickly bringing the standards of things in the mountains up to those in the lowlands, eliminating nomadism, outmoded customs, superstitions, and stimuli that divide, countering the distortions from the other side in the northern border area, and gradually improving the cultural and scientific and technical standard of living of the people who live in the mountain areas, small-scale hydroelectricity will provide the means for making active and important contributions to solving these problems quickly and effectively.

People rarely note the above benefits when analyzing expenditures and general profits and losses. They usually forget about the social changes and advances, such as local industrial production installations, stores, hospitals, schools, and radio and television stations, that appear and expand after small-scale hydroelectric plants are built in the remote areas.

An important point that should be remembered is that a 100-kw hydroelectric plant will save 120 tons of oil (or equivalent fuel) a year. Oil is a very limited resource. It is nonrenewable, and it is in great demand.

Thus, small-scale hydroelectricity must be consolidated and expanded quickly. It must quickly be restored to a position of importance in district-echelon economic development. People must quickly come to see the importance of this. At the same time, suitable encouragement must be given, and this must be included among the priority problems in the plans from the central echelon to the small collectives in the localities.

II. The Situation Concerning Building Small Hydroelectric Plants in Our Country

Our country's water power resources are very great. These are renewable "open-air oil wells." There are almost 300 billion kwh per year in theory and almost 100 billion kwh per year based on our economic and technical capabilities. The potential of small-scale hydroelectricity is almost 10 billion kwh per year.

One favorable aspect that few other countries in the world enjoy is that our sources of water power are dispersed from north to south, and it is easy to exploit these sources. To date, we have exploited only about 2 percent (1.5 billion kwh) of the potential of water energy in general and only 1 percent (90 million kwh) of the potential of small-scale hydroelectricity.

In recent years, we built more than 300 small hydroelectric plants with a capacity of 5-5,000 kw. However, for a variety of reasons, 65 percent of the plants are no longer in operation. To date, we have built more than 4,000 small hydroelectric plants. Only 65 percent of these plants are still in operation. The rest are no longer in operation.

During two conferences on small-scale hydroelectricity, the lessons learned mainly concerned construction, organization, policy, and management problems.

Small-scale hydroelectricity has begun to attract attention not just in a few provinces but in almost all the provinces with water energy potential and not just in one or two sectors but in many sectors. The Ministry of Power has begun to provide guidance in this sphere.

To date, nothing has been done about applying the lessons learned during the past 20 years of building and developing small-scale hydroelectricity, lessons that were discussed at the two 1982 conferences on small-scale hydroelectricity. Specifically:

The construction projects are not economical, and there is a lack of safety (projects and equipment).

The economic results have not been good.

Many types of equipment and many project forms are not unified. Actually, we could stipulate specifications and simplify safety and economic aspects.

The organization and training of operators is not good.

There are no guidelines or stipulations on business enterprise.

There are no investment promotion policies.

The division of labor in manufacturing and designing equipment is unclear.

Guidance from higher echelons to the localities has not been unified.

III. Problems That Must Be Solved and Solution Guidelines

1. Organization: The various organizations that are engaged full time in small-scale hydroelectric activities must be organized. There must be staff plans for the state concerning policies. Based on this, there must be a clear division of labor.

There must be a policy on making loans and stimulating the development of small-scale hydroelectricity in the localities.

2. Guidance: The guidance agencies must help the localities concerning various aspects: projects, plans, designs, capital construction, operations management, distribution, and so on.

3. Equipment: People throughout the world have concluded that the attraction of small-scale hydroelectricity is that the equipment and projects can be created at their localities. This does not require complex equipment such as generators, transformers, or carrier lines.

The same is true for us. After 25 years of building and expanding small-scale hydroelectric plants, of the more than 320 such plants, 280 have an output of below 100 kw. Almost all of the localities, such as Cao Bang, Lao Cai, Lai Chau, Son La, and now Dac Lac, have manufactured various types of turbines with capacities of up to 100 kw. Should one or two sectors be responsible for manufacturing all the equipment, from equipment with small capacities to equipment with a capacity of more than 1,000 kw? Things should definitely not be done that way, because part of the attraction of small-scale hydroelectricity projects would be lost.

Actually, hydroelectric equipment with a capacity of below 100 kw has a simple structure, and there is no need to seek perfection concerning efficiency. Even

if the equipment manufactured by the localities loses efficiency by 5 percent or even more, that can be compensated for by increasing the flow several percent or raising the level of the dam 10-20 cm. Such compensation methods are very simple for irrigation engineers.

It should not be thought that people from the Central Highlands or from Son La, Tay Ninh, Lam Dong or Lai Chau need to take a truck to Hanoi to pick up a turbine and ask workers from Hanoi to come install it or make repairs. That is not correct and should be avoided. During the past 25 years, neither we nor anyone else in the world has done things that way. The equipment problem is that generators, carrier lines, and transformers must be supplied by the central echelon.

4. Higher-level agencies must:

Provide flexible guidelines concerning small-scale hydroelectric methods.

Provide models concerning simple projects and turbines.

Provide guidelines concerning management and operations.

Have stipulations concerning making reports in order to keep abreast of the situation and provide timely guidance.

Frequently exchange ideas and disseminate experiences.

Put forth policies on small-scale hydroelectricity.

Have organizations to guide and implement things from the central echelon to the localities.

IV. Conclusion

The construction and expansion of the energy system in our country is still being done on a small scale and is being carried on very slowly. The average amount of electricity produced is less than 100 kwh per person per year. Our country is rich in energy resources: petroleum, coal, gas, and wind, solar, and water energy. Along with the plans to develop the national network, there must also be small, local networks. The small hydroelectric plants are cheap sources of energy that can be put into operation quickly, and they are leading sources of energy for localities that have water energy potential.

Only by building small hydroelectric plants will the midlands and mountain provinces be able to "turn the winds into a typhoon" and build a material base for socialism.

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BRIEFS

PULP FROM JUTE--The Paper and Cellulose Institute under the Ministry of Light Industry has successfully studied the production of pulp from jute grown on hillsides and in the Mekong Delta. Working in cooperation with the Industrial Crops Institute under the Ministry of Agriculture, it has planted jute on hillsides (density: 30 plants per square metre) in Phong Chau district, Vinh Phu province, reaping 9.5 tons per hectare. It has then devised methods for producing pulp from it. For every hectare of jute, 3.6 tons of pulp are obtained, six times more compared with bamboo; 3.5 times more compared with bo de (bodhi tree) wood; 1.8 times more compared with pinewood. The method is particularly suited to production by small-sized mills. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Jul 86 p 11] /9274

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